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VOL. XIV.

AUGUST, 1877.

NO. 8.

THE  
**MARYLAND FARMER:**  
A  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO  
Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

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PUBLISHED BY

**EZRA WHITMAN,**  
OFFICE, No. 145 WEST PRATT STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.



NOTICE TO WHEAT GROWERS.

**ZELL'S**

CELEBRATED AMMONIATED

**BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.**

Price \$45 per Ton at Baltimore.

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**ECONOMIZER,**

Price \$35 per Ton at Baltimore.

**UNRIVALLED FOR THE WHEAT CROP.**

**P. ZELL & SONS, Manufacturers,**

No. 30 South Street, Baltimore.

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## **Whitman's Purchasing Agency.**

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For many years I have often been solicited and urged by Farmers, Planters and Merchants, to open in Baltimore a

### **PURCHASING AGENCY OFFICE,**

in connection with "THE MARYLAND FARMER," for the purchase of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, FERTILIZERS, &c., &c. It is thought an agency of this kind would be a great convenience and benefit to the Farmers and Planters if managed by a person of practical knowledge and experience in this line of business. Having been engaged as a manufacturer and dealer in Farm Implements, Seeds and Fertilizers, in Baltimore for more than thirty-five years, I am familiar with the wants of the farmer in every location in Maryland and the Southern States, and my connection with "The Maryland Farmer" together with the manufacturing business, has enabled me to become acquainted with nearly every manufacturer in this line of business in the country, and since I have decided to devote more of my time to the business management of the Journal, I have also concluded to favor my friends and patrons with an office of this kind.

Circulars giving terms and full particulars of the Agency will be published in a few days, and will appear in the next number of The Maryland Farmer. With an extensive correspondence with manufacturers, I will be able to make purchases and fill orders at prices more favorable to the farmer than he can procure in any other way. The purchaser will have the advantage of my long experience in this line, as we will in all cases collect our commission from the manufacturer.

Drafts or instructions to draw at sight on shipment, will be received in payment of purchases, in towns where there is a bank or banking house of good standing.

**E. WHITMAN,**

*Publisher Maryland Farmer*

# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

Vol. XIV.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST, 1877.

No. 8

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

## WHEAT—CORN—CLOVER.

EDITORS FARMER.—I have received several letters from subscribers of the Maryland Farmer, requesting me to give them my mode of preparing land for wheat and clover. The amount of clover seed to the acre. The brand of bone I used &c., which information I will try to give.

First, and most important, I plow my land six or seven inches deep endeavoring to turn the sod up side down, none of this edging up; I always keep a common drag-harrow in the field when plowing, and harrow the ground as fast as plowed; or what is plowed from breakfast to dinner, and all of any day's plowing is harrowed the same day; I find that it will pulverize better than afterwards, I then follow with the roller.

The ground lays in this manner until within ten days of seeding-time. I then commence running my harrow (with teeth like sample); it has 24 teeth in a Geddes frame, made of 3 by 4 oak, the middle and outer sticks are 5 feet long, the rear ones 4½ feet, and the hinge-straps 3 inches wide, ½ inch thick; it takes 3 good horses to pull it; it runs from 3 to 4 inches deep; I harrow length ways, then cross ways the field; then the same manner with the common drag-harrow, and roll; that finishes my fallow-ground for wheat.

### CORN LAND.

After removing the corn and stalks, I take a two-horse plow and throw two furrows together between the rows of corn, the same as if you were beaming out corn; I do this to fill up the hollows between the rows. If the corn-land has been left flat the plowing may be dispensed with; then harrow and cross-harrow with the harrow, (like sample) removing all filth with cart; finish with common drag-harrow, and roll, and your ground is ready for seeding to wheat.

### CLOVER.

As soon as the ground has done freezing I cross-harrow the wheat; that is, I run the harrow across the way it was drilled. I then sow ½ peck of clover seed to the acre, and fifty lbs. of dissolved bone, or bone ash, and harrow the way it was drilled.

If, after harvest, I find I have not got a stand of clover, (from poor seed or other causes), I then put in my plows and plow up the wheat stubble and seed to buckwheat, 3 pecks of seed to the acre, harrowing the buckwheat in, rolling the ground and seeding with ½ peck of clover seed to the acre.

The buckwheat will pay for the extra plowing and harrowing, and you are almost sure to get a stand of clover. Some prefer to seed their clover in this way, claiming that it does better. Farmers with us whose land, a few years ago, was *clover-sick*, by pulverizing, it had got well; the greatest difficulty we had was to get our clover to stand the hot sun, after the wheat was harvested; the 50 lbs. of bone I spoke of in my last, remedied that.

As to the farmers who have clover-sick land, I say, take a strip through your fallow-ground, this summer, and make it as fine as you would an hot-bed, not ½ inch deep, but 3 inches deep, which can be done with the harrow-tooth I send you, and see if that strip don't get well.

I would like several subscribers of the Farmer to try the experiment, and see if their land wont grow clover; they will make from 1 to 2 more bushels of wheat to the acre, and I think a good stand of clover.

Clover and wheat can't feed on *clods*; I have seen farmers harrowing and re-harrowing their ground for turnips, until it was as fine as meal; and the same men sow their clover seed on ground with clods, as big as your fist, and then wonder that they didn't get a stand of clover. Now I can't comprehend why they could expect clover seed to grow on rougher prepared ground than turnip seed; clover, in its young state, is the weakest of all young plants.



Any brand of bone, so it is an unadulterated article, will do ; I buy the bones in the rough state and dissolve them on the farm ; I formerly dissolved raw-bone with oil of vitriol ; but it is troublesome and I now prepare it in the following manner, and get fine crops from its use.

Put up a square pen, say eight feet, in the same manner as you would a kiln for burning shell-lime, make the floor of green poles, put straw on the floor one foot thick, then a layer of bones the same thickness, then a layer of straw or corn cobs, and so on until your bones are all gone ; then set fire and let burn ; when cold run bones through your Young America Corn Mill ; be careful to pick your bones over to see that there are no bits of iron in them, as it will *break the mill* ; bones from the city frequently have iron and stone amongst them.

After you have ground them, which will be no harder to do than corn, put them in boxes or hog-heads in the following manner ; one foot of ground bone, sprinkle with oil of vitriol, diluted one-half, sprinkle every layer until full, using six hundred lbs. of vitriol, to a ton of bones, or about 1 lb. of vitriol to 4 lbs. of bones ; in ten days empty out on tight floor, and shovel over and dry with dry dirt, leached ashes or plaster ; by preparing your own bone in this way you can save a little and always get a good article.

By preparing the bone in this manner you lose most or all of the ammonia in the bones, and if you hav'n't vegetable matter in your soil you had better add 3 or 4 hundred lbs. of Peruvian guano, or vegetable matter, to a ton of bones ; I use nothing with mine, but generally have clover to plow-in which answers all purposes.

Truly yours,

CHARLES A. EICHELBERGER.

Heathsville, Virginia.

NOTE.—Accompanying this communication Mr. Eichelberger sends us small bunches of some half-dozen different varieties of wheat, of large, thrifty growth ; evidently all grown on rich, fertile land, and showing the different styles of heads and straw of each variety, most of the stalks over a yard long. He also sends us a sample tooth of the peculiar kind of harrow which he uses ; it is a little longer than the ordinary drag-tooth, of iron nearly an inch square, flattened and widened toward the lower end, and crooked forward like a narrow cultivator-tooth ; he contends that this kind of harrow tears up and pulverizes the ground better than the common harrow.—*Editor Maryland Farmer.*

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### DETERIORATION OF CROPS.

Charles Darwin, in his work on "Cross Fertilization and Self Fertilization," urges the claim that plants can be greatly improved in vigor, size and seed produce by means of *cross fertilization*, rather than *self fertilization*. In order to produce the most satisfactory results, a cross between those plants have been grown under the most diverse circumstances will prove most successful.

And in support of this, furnishes an abundance of evidence resulting from a series of experiments, extending over a term of years and variety of conditions.

It is not stated in this work whether continued self fertilization of crops grown under the same conditions would produce deterioration or not ; but such a state of things might very naturally be inferred from an inversion of results, and yet actual experience would contradict any such theory.

It has been claimed, times without number, that the continued use of any kind of seed upon the same farm, for a term of years, would result in deterioration ; that, in order to secure the best results, a change must be made every few years, or the crop would "run out."

Theory is all well enough, if it coincides in its results with facts and practice ; but, unless it does, it is not always a safe guide. Most farmers are unwilling to acknowledge the real causes of deterioration.

That it does not follow from the continued use of the same seed upon the same farm, year after year, would appear to be abundantly proven in the case of Simon Hunt, of Columbia, Conn. He is a careful, observant, thinking, successful farmer, and yet has used the same kind of corn upon his farm, for seed, for the past twenty-five years, with results at the present time much more satisfactory than they were at first.

Similar results have followed a like practice in the growing of potatoes ; each succeeding planting furnishes a better yield than the preceding. One of the legitimate causes of these results may be the use of an important essential in farming which is *brains* ; it can easily be conceived that a failure to use *brains* may cause serious deterioration. There are three principal preventives of deterioration—the selection of proper seed,—the sufficient fertilization of the soil—and the proper cultivation of the crop.

There may be others which are natural and hence uncontrollable, but these are such as are under man's direction and control.



No elaborate argument is necessary to prove that, (admitting the truth of the saying that "like produces like,") if inferior and poor seed be employed, at the season of planting, the characteristic of inferiority will very naturally be transmitted the same as in the animal world.

But again, if superior seed be selected and the fertility of the soil be imperfect the result will be a want of proper development and maturity of the plant and seed, and consequently deterioration. Still again, if the soil abounds in fertility, and excellent seed is employed, unless the crop is thoroughly cultivated, weeds will spring up and so choke the growing crop as to cause an entire failure.

Therefore, to avoid deterioration of crops let the best possible seed be selected at the time of harvesting; let the soil be thoroughly, sufficiently and carefully fertilized, and well pulverized in its preparation for the seed; let the crop be well cultivated by thorough tillage of the soil and with average atmospheric conditions there will be no deterioration.

It should be the study of every farmer to make his soil better by improved cultivation; improvement of the soil with proper cultivation implies increased and improved crops.

This practice leads to a healthy and permanent advancement in agriculture.

WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

*Columbia, Conn.*

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY.—The Sixty-Eighth Anniversary of the Rockville Academy was celebrated last Friday night at the Fair Grounds. The order of exercises consisted of declamation, awarding of medals and addresses by Hon. R. J. Bowie and Mr. Clark, the teacher of the institute.—[Montgomery Sentinel.

THE POTATO MARKET.—It is estimated that there were twelve thousand barrels of potatoes received in Baltimore yesterday from Accomac county and elsewhere upon the Eastern Shore of Virginia, as also from other points. This morning, new potatoes were being sold for \$1.75 per barrel, a week or two ago the potatoes brought \$5 per barrel. An agent of a steamboat company said this morning that he had seen the first new potatoes of the season bring as high as eleven dollars a barrel.—[News, July 6th.

WICOMICO COUNTY.—Dogs are fast becoming a nuisance in town. The number of dirty, mangy worthless curs, without any visible masters, which make night hideous by their howling, is on the increase. Lead or strychnine well applied will remedy the evil.—[Salisbury Advertiser.

### Crop Reports of North Carolina.

We have received the May report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for North Carolina, which contains much useful information, among which is the following on that most important matter, Grass culture:

"The most gratifying feature in all of these reports, is the generally earnest interest evinced in all sections of the State, on the subject of Grasses. Never in the history of the State has there been such interest manifested. Never so large an area devoted to this great important crop, and that area rapidly increasing, and never was there a more opportune time for its successful introduction as a prominent crop. The fallacy of the long entertained opinion, that a very large portion of our State was unsuited to the successful growth of the Grasses, has been happily demonstrated by actual experiment."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—During the past ten (first week of July), days violent storms have occurred in the vicinity of Beallsville. On Thursday a tree, upon the place of Mr. George Brewer, was struck by lightning and torn to pieces, the tree was distant not more than twenty-five paces from a tobacco house, in which a half a dozen persons were assembled. On Monday evening a tree, standing at the corner of the stable of F. M. Griffith, Esq.; was struck by lightning and completely shattered. There were also several other trees struck in that neighborhood.—[Rockville Advocate.

LAND SALES.—Eli J. Foard's farm, 324 acres, in Cecil county, has been sold to ex-Gov. Groome for \$8,960.

P. T. Simmond's farm, 346 acres, in Kent county, has been sold to R. Hynson for \$50 per acre.

The Thomas Marim farm in Blackbird Hundred, near Smyrna, Del., 186 acres, has been sold to a Pennsylvanian for \$3,000.

Farmers gather what they sow, while seamstresses sew what they gather.

"Honesty is the best policy," said Griggs, the grocer, "but it keeps a man shocking poor," and he wetted the sugar without sanding it.

A St. Louis grocer had a pound of sugar returned with a note saying, "Too much sand for table use, and not enough for building purposes."



*Agricultural Calendar.***FARM WORK FOR AUGUST.**

Among the odds and ends to be done this month on the farm, we may suggest a few items that seem to be trifling and so obvious to every farmer that it looks superfluous to mention them; yet, because of this they are too often neglected, while they are absolutely necessary—to have neatness, clean fields and show that the farm is properly managed.

First, as this is perhaps the best month in the year for their destruction, grub up or cut off close, all briars, bushes, mullens, docks and other *coarse weeds*, that exhaust the land and disfigure the looks of a farm. Gather these as cut up, in heaps and when dry burn. This work can be done by old folks and children.

*Ditches* should be cleaned out, and the grass and weeds growing on the sides and banks be cut and hauled in the barn yard. This will prevent the ditches being choked up in winter with the vegetable growth of summer.

Look to the *fences*, especially the enclosures around the corn fields, as stock will seek the tempting green and ripening corn, now that the pastures are failing in the yield of succulent grasses. Repair the *gates*.

The young clover among the wheat stubble should be dressed with plaster, and lime can be sown on it with great advantage to the growth of the grass besides destroying or driving off innumerable worms and insects prejudicial to vegetation.

If all the needful *white washing* was not done in the spring, now is a convenient time to do it, before securing the tobacco and corn crops. Clean up and around, the pig pens, stables, barn yard, hen houses, sinks, tobacco houses, and cut all high weeds growing about the house premises and other houses; haul it all out and spread over bare spots in the fields. Sow plaster over each place as fast as it is cleaned, and also over the matter hauled out. A load of green weeds dropt on a bare spot will fertilize it, both by reason of the shading mulch and by the decomposition of the green substances.

**CORN.**

Any corn that requires work now, should be dressed with *plaster* and have *peas* sown amongst it, when cultivated for the last time. Peas thus sown on good land will give a good crop of green manure for the coming *wheat* crop.

**TOBACCO.**

Owing to the early planting and the favorable season for the Tobacco crop, in most sections, there will be much that will ripen this month and should be housed. As the weather is hot, care should be taken to hang the plants on the sticks not too close, giving plenty of room between the sticks to admit of free circulation of air. We have but to urge again in regard to this crop; *low topping*, *close "suckering"* and *thorough "worming,"* at any cost. During hot weather, cut only as fast as it can be "stuck" or "pegged" and tied. Don't let it remain long in heaps. Get it hung up in the house, with great care, as soon as possible after it has been cut. If you "split" tobacco, we would advise that you split it, two or three days before you cut it, which will lessen the weight of the stalk, have a tendency to brighten the leaf and certainly cure quicker, as a large amount of water will be evaporated from the stalks in the field before it is cut. Be sure and not split more at a time than can be saved in a day or so, as should a high wind come, split tobacco will be more injured than if standing with the stalk undivided. "Splitting tobacco," once had many advocates, but it seems to have become unpopular; yet, it has many advantages under some circumstances. The block and teakle should be used in hanging tobacco, although it is a little slower process than handing from hand to hand. The latter plan is often very damaging to the plants, when careless, lazy or feeble hands perform the work; none but the most trust-worthy hand should be the one to finally arrange the plants on the stick and put the stick in position. Each plant should be equidistant about 4 inches between the butts of the plants, and every leaf straightened; a slight shake of the stick after the plants are arranged will do that usually. The sticks in warm weather, should be not less than 12 inches apart, and more with large tobacco. The whole operation is done in a few seconds by a skillful "hanger."

**RYE.**

The middle or latter part of this month is a good time to sow rye on fallow or amongst the corn. By early sowing you secure good winter and spring pasture for sheep, and young stock, and almost certainly ensure a good crop of grain.



## WHEAT.

This is the month to fallow for wheat. If a remunerative crop is to be expected, certain conditions must be respected. First, clean the field of briars and bushes. The land should be a clover field, or good sod field, with the grass having been pastured close. Plow the ground six or seven inches deep and harrow over directly. This must be done in time to let the turf rot by the first of October. If weeds and grass spring up run over with Thomas' Smoothing Harrow, or with some other implement to kill the weeds. The last week in September cross plow and harrow and use any fertilizer you may choose. If the land was fertile and had a strong turf on it, we should use no fertilizer unless it were bone meal or air slacked lime, —25 bushels of the latter or 200 pounds of the former per acre. If the land had been lately limed, of course it would not be needed. From the first to the tenth of October *drill* in five pecks of prime wheat per acre. The wheat should have been soaked in a steep of salt brine or copperas, and dried in slacked lime or plaster. After the wheat is sown, if the land be light, run over the roller. In January or February sow over it, if no fertilizer had been used, 4 bushels of salt mixed with two of plaster per acre. This would be of great benefit, even if fertilizers had been used; but *both* outlays on the same crop, precarious as wheat is, but few farmers are willing to incur.

If the field intended for fallow-wheat, be not in the condition as supposed above, and not in good heart, then it must be fertilized highly if a good crop be looked for, and the land improved at the same time.

The fertilizer we should use would be 200 lbs. bone dust, 5 bushels of salt and 200 lbs. of super-phosphate rich in nitrogen and potash, the whole cost would not be over \$9.00 per acre, and would require, say an increase of seven bushels per acre to repay the outlay, leaving a handsome balance of profit in the improved fertility of the soil or in the increased product of the grass crop that might follow the wheat crop. If wheat is sown after tobacco, and the tobacco crop had been fertilized, we should only use the salt and the ground bones, leaving out the super-phosphate.

## STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

This month, as the pastures are likely to fail, stock of all kinds should be well cared for, and would be benefited by a little grain or soiling food, such as millet, corn fodder, cut green and fed to them in racks.

## ROOTS OF ALL KINDS.

Keep the growing root-crops and potatoes free from weeds and the ground well stirred, drawing a little earth to the plants at each cultivation, and leaving the potatoe hills flat so as to retain all the rain that it is possible. See that the Sweet Potato vines do not take root at the joints, at any rate until the vines cover the whole ground, after which the injury to the tubers will not be so great by the vines rooting.

## ORCHARDS.

Destroy all caterpillar nests and thin the fruit where much too thick. Give support to limbs likely to break from being over loaded. Cut off the sprouts. Pick up all fallen fruit and feed to the pigs, or let them have the run of the orchard.

## THRASHING GRAIN.

It is to be hoped that the grain cut at harvest is all thrashed out and ready for market, or at least secured in barns or in well put up stacks. Surely, our farmers have profited by the severe lesson taught them last year by the seasons, when the storms and continued wet weather caused such disastrous losses to the grain crops, by being carelessly left in small shocks in the fields. This has been a better season and more favorable to the indolent or reckless farmer; yet, we hope none have trusted to the weather, but secured their grain crops against loss by storms or wet. Such as have not thrashed would do well to do so this month; especially tobacco planters, who should get this troublesome work off their hands before their whole attention is required in securing their tobacco.

We must again urge the propriety of ricking the wheat and oat *straw* very carefully, so as to keep it sound, dry and bright. It only requires a little more time and care to put it up safely, when it will remain in good condition for years—usually, it is literally wasted, and becomes unfit for even bedding for the stock in a few months. Sweet, good straw is really excellent provender for cattle and sheep. It is excellent to mix with hay for horses and mules, and cut straw makes good chop for work-beasts, when dampened and sprinkled with rye or corn meal, seasoned with salt.

THE MARYLAND FARMER for July is fully abreast with the latest improvements in the application of the investigations of science to the practical business of agriculture and horticulture. Published by Ezra Whitman, 145 West Pratt St.—[Balto. Gazette.

A box with six canteloups was received at Baltimore yesterday from New Orleans, consigned to A. E. Smyrk, assistant health commissioner.—[Sun, July 3.



## GARDEN WORK.



## GARDEN WORK FOR AUGUST.

This month is a sort of mid-summer cleaning-up month in the garden. The strawberry, asparagus, rhubarb and like beds should be put in order. The *small fruits* which have done bearing should be forked about, the old wood cut away and the new growth thinned out.

*Dwarf pears* ought to be worked about and mulched if needed; the indifferent fruit pulled off, and the trees kept in shape by pinching the ends of rampant branches. Caterpillars and all insects carefully looked for and destroyed; and salt worked in about the roots.

*Strawberries*:—Prepare a bed well and set out strong plants of the earliest runners, after a good rain or during a wet spell. Take the plants up with as much earth as you can and set them carefully 18 inches apart each way, mulch well and if the ground gets dry give them a heavy watering, and they will be large plants by winter, bearing considerably next year.

*Herbs*:—May be planted out in showery weather and those in bloom should be cut and dried in the shade.

*Endive*:—Sow seed for late autumn use, and tie up for blanching such as are large enough.

*Lettuce*:—If you have, as you should have, Coss lettuce large enough, tie it up to blanch and draw the earth up around it.

*Radish*.—Sow some Chinese radish seed.

*Peppers and Egg Plants*:—Attend to these and do not let them suffer with drought.

*Celery*:—Set out more celery plants, and do not plant in trenches. Let the ground be rich and well pulverized.

*Tomatoes*:—Put out more plants to furnish a supply late in the season.

*Corn*:—Plant a few hills of early corn—it may make late roasting-ears, if it does not, it certainly will form small ears, just suited for yellow pickle or French pickle, and it is as pretty and nice as cauliflower pickle, perhaps better.

All the growing vegetables keep well stirred with the hoe or rake. Brocoli and Cauliflower must not suffer for water. Don't sprinkle daily as is the custom, but once or twice a week in a dry time water plentifully, about night.

*Dwarf or Snap Beans*:—Sow these for late use and for pickling.

*Beets*:—The long blood beet sown the first of the month in rich ground will be good size, tender and juicy for early winter use, better than those now nearly matured.

*Spinach*:—Sow a bed of this delightful, wholesome vegetable.

*Corn Salad*:—If you want a nice salad in December, sow a bed of corn salad in drills 6 inches apart; it stands the winter well with slight protection.

*Onions*:—Sow a small bed.—rather thin soil—with onion seed. With a little covering of straw or thick brush in winter, you will have a fine lot of early onion sets to plant out.

*Leeks*:—May be set out during a damp spell.

*Turnip*:—Sow a bed of purple-top, strap-leaved turnip seed, and one of orange jelly or Robertson's golden ball, the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnip for the table, yet introduced.

*Flower Garden*:—Chinese chrysanthemums should have their tops taken off now at different heights, so the flowers may range above each other and throw out flowering branches. Pay attention to beds, remove dead leaves and flowers, keep edgings, walks and lawns in neat order. Continue to put in cuttings, and pipings of pinks and pansies. Sow intermediate stocks, look over dahlias and hollyhocks, and see that they are firmly staked and properly tied.

The *Salisbury Advertiser* says that farm work in Wicomico is neglected, and that the rural districts of that county exhibit less pride and progress and respect for appearances than is to be seen in any other county in Maryland.

The MARYLAND FARMER thinks this cannot be said of all the county, as it has many excellent subscribers in Wicomico.

THE MARYLAND FARMER for July is fully abreast with the latest improvements in the application of science to the practical business of Agriculture.—Published by Ezra Whitman, 145 W. Pratt Street.—[Montgomery Sentinel.]



## Live Stock Register.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

### SWINE BREEDING.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

The breeding of swine, whether for market purposes or for breeders, is attended with considerable profit, when conducted on an intelligent way, guided by experience. That many persons fail to make it profitable, we well know, but the same may be said of all other kinds of stock, for, while some farmers, by an intelligent use of the proper methods and management make the business very lucrative, there are others who cannot make the business sum up anything but a considerable loss as the rather unpleasant result of the venture.

Before commencing the production of porkers or breeding stock, it is absolutely necessary to know how to select breeding stock, to commence with, else much time and money will be lost. If it is decided to breed thorough-bred pigs, and we would advise all to do so, make up your mind which is best suited to your needs. If you want a large pig, one which, at from twelve to eighteen months will attain a heavy weight, we would recommend the Chester Whites and the Poland-Chinas, either breed of which will answer the above requirement. The first, is a white pig and the second named spotted. If you wish a small, fine boned, compact pig, which will fatten up well at any age, from six months to a year old, then try the small English Yorkshire. They have thin coats of fine hair, pink skin, short noses and are a highly refined breed every way. If a medium breed be desired, we would mention the Berkshires, as possessing very valuable characteristics. They have compact bodies, rather short noses and are very desirable for profitable breeding. They are black in main color, with the tips of feet and the ends of the tail white, and a white spot on the forehead or face. Any of the above named breeds are most excellent to breed pure, as they are in good demand or the males from either breed can profitably be used on sows of individual excellence selected from the herds of common swine, the result being a great improvement in the quality and quantity of the flesh.

A good breeding boar should be broad on the back, the width extending back well over the hams; the body should be deep, broad and short for the depth; the head should be broad between the eyes, the snout short and broad; the jowles heavy, the leg strong well set under and he should stand firmly on his feet. The chest should be full and deep, so as to prove that he had health and did not possess any weakness. The ears should be as refined as can be consistent with the breed.

We here have spoken of a good breeding boar under a general heading, the animals of each breed exhibiting some individual characteristics other than we have given. We have not space here to describe, fully, the breeds we have named, but may give them special attention at some near future time. We will, here, give the general characteristics of a good breeding sow, irrespective of breed.

A good breeding sow should be rather long in the body, as well as deep and rather broad, so as to show that she has room enough to carry a good litter of pigs, and produce good, sound, healthy ones, she should be rather rounding on the rump approaching to square, a long, sloping rump being indicative of anything but good breeding in most cases; she should stand well upon her feet and should have legs not too long nor yet too short, but of medium length, so she can handle her body well when heavy with pig. Her snout should be broad and short, ears not too coarse or large and eyes set well apart. The jowles should be heavy and deep. The hams should be broad and heavy, and the shoulders well set so as to afford plenty of breathing room.

A sow should not be put to the boar till at least six months old, and at eight months of age she is put to the boar, she will produce better pigs than if served younger. The older the sow is the better pigs she will produce, provided she is a good milk-er and careful mother, and if she is not the latter, better turn her into pork than keep her in your breeding herd; we keep a good breeding sow as long as she will produce pigs.

The best food for pigs we have found to be a good slop made from corn and oats ground together. All the breeding stock should have the range of a good clover field during the season, and should have a moderate supply of the above named slop; but care must be taken not to feed breeding sows, too heavy, for they are, when too fat, liable to injure their offspring. The boar, likewise, should not be kept too fat, for he will soon be to sluggish to attend to the sows and may prove to be an uncertain getter of pigs.

Before the sows are ready to drop their young, say a week or so before, remove them to a separate enclosure or pen, where they should not be disturbed till after they have farrowed. After the pigs have been dropped, give the sow cooling drink and afterward give her just as much food, principally milk or refuse from the dairy, if possible, as she can stand to. When the young porkers are two or three weeks old, put a small trough where the old sow cannot get at it, and keep this well filled with milk, cleaning it out every couple of days to prevent it from getting foul. By giving the young ones milk they will grow much more rapidly and will not pull down the sow so much as if she had to supply all the food for her young. To have good pigs it is absolutely necessary to keep them growing rapidly from the time they are dropped till they are four or five months old, after which time those intended for breeders should not be forced but merely kept in good growing condition.



### Sheep and Wool.

We find, in a New York paper, the following.—Why may not Maryland Farmers do as well?

HEAVY FLEECES.—The recent shearing by Mr. S. B. Lusk, of Batavia, N. Y., of his fine-wool flock, was very satisfactory. Ram "Hopeful" led off in weight of fleece. He is three years old, fleece was one year and five days old, and weighed 37 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds. "Longfellow," only two years old, gave 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds; while "Addison," the veteran, eleven years old, fleece six days over a year showed 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  pounds. "Hopeful" was sired by "Addison," his dam being by "Peerless," well known as the McFarlan ram; and he promises to make good the place which "Addison" has so long held. He is a fine animal, in every particular. One of Mr. Lusk's three-year-old ewes sheared 21 $\frac{1}{4}$  pounds, several gave 18, 19 and 20 pounds; and the entire flock, of about 100 ewes, averaged 15 pounds. Even at the present low price of wool, Mr. Lusk affirms that his sheep pay him, from their shearing alone, and their increase counted as ordinary additions to an ordinary flock, quite as well as any other stock he could keep, or as any other branch of farming now pays. And last year the total sales from his flock, for breeding purposes, sales of wool, &c., amounted to over \$3,000, leaving the flock in as good shape as when the year began.

### Sick Horses.

Linseed oil is not only a valuable restorative for sick horses, but is exceedingly useful in cases of inflammation of the membranes, peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates the same, tranquilizes the irritable state of the parts, and favors healthy action. Put a couple of handfuls of seed into a bucket, and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it; cover it up a short time; then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use. In case of an irritating cough add some honey.—[Exchange.

But, better still, is to raise plenty of *Sun Flowers*, and save the seed to feed to your horses; half a pint of flax seed, or one pint of sunflower seed in a horse-feed, three or four times a week, fall and spring, does very much to keep them in good health.

FAST HORSE RUNNING.—The horse Ten Broeck ran a mile in 1.29 $\frac{3}{4}$  at Louisville, Ky. races in May last; the fastest previous record is 1.41 $\frac{3}{4}$  to the mile. The running of Ten Broeck is faster than the time made by the Railroad trains between Baltimore and New York, or other lines; it is going at the rate of about 36, 4 miles per hour; wonderful, frightful to think of.

### Crop Reports of Georgia.

The Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia has sent us his report for May; most of the crops promise well. He says, of Dogs and Sheep:

The number of sheep killed by dogs in the last twelve months was eight and a half per cent. of the whole, and destroyed by disease and cold only five per cent.

*The value of the sheep annually destroyed in Georgia is not less than \$70,000!*—sufficient to pay the expenses of a Constitutional Convention, or a twenty-day session of the Legislature.

That amount of money would be wisely expended if it should result in the passage of an effectual sheep-protective dog-law.

*It costs no more to produce a pound of wool than a pound of cotton, and the wool sells for three times the price of cotton.* Again, the one hundred thousand dogs in Georgia consume and destroy food, either already fit for human use, or suitable for feeding to productive animals, an amount which, estimated in bacon would supply, perhaps, *fifty thousand laboring men.*

A PROLIFIC COW.—The Democratic *Press* of last week says: "Isaac Hovis, of Springfield township, has a Devon cow, four years old, that yields two large buckets of milk a day, from which *seventeen pounds of butter* have been made each week for five successive weeks. This is certainly one of the most prolific cows that has ever been known in this section of the State, and Mr. Hovis may well challenge the whole country to produce one to beat her. We learn that Mr. John M. Heiges has purchased the cow from Mr. Hovis for \$120.

GLAMORGON.—Here is Will Shakspeare's description of Charley Easter's fine Hamiltonian horse, Glamorgon:

"So did this horse excel a common one,  
In shape, in courage, color, pace and bone;  
Round hoof'd, short jointed, fet-lock shag and long,  
Broad breast, full eyes, small head and nostrils wide,  
High crest, short ears, straight legs, and passing strong,  
Thin mane, thick tail, broad buttock, tender hide;  
Look, what a horse should have, he did not lack,  
Save a proud rider on his prouder back."



## The Poultry House.

For the Maryland Farmer.

### Breeding Poultry for Profit.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

That poultry can be bred profitably, has been clearly proven, time and again, but it is as reasonable to suppose that all persons can make farming pay, or make other branches of business pay, every time, as to suppose that poultry breeding will be a paying success with every person who undertakes it. There are persons peculiarly adapted to this as to any other calling, and tho' we know, that the same causes will, when accompanied by similar circumstances, produce similar results; there are comparatively few persons who fill the bill of requirements; and those who do, will assuredly meet with success, and those who do not, will, consequently, fail to realize profits.

To be a successful poultry breeder, even when breeding for market alone, requires skill as well as knowledge, with a perseverance and energy in mastering the many small details of the business that so discourage many beginners and cause them to quit in utter disgust. You must always be on the alert to see if any disease or disorder has found its way into your flocks, and to be able to use prompt and effective measures to eradicate it at once from your yards. You must know how and when to feed, and what kinds of food are the best to produce certain results. You must know in what particulars the different breeds excel, or rather which breeds possess the qualities you desire to have in your flocks, or the union of which breeds will produce the birds which will fill the bill. You must know all this and many other things, which are apparently of mere trivial importance, else success will be merely problematical.

No matter what breed of fowls you may decide upon, or what kind of fowls you wish to raise, it is absolutely necessary, to insure success, to have *comfortable, clean houses* for them. It is not necessary to build very costly or elaborate structures, for an expensive building is not necessarily a comfortable one, nor is such a building necessary to success. Build one large enough to accommodate your fowls comfortably and costly enough to look neat.

The utmost *cleanliness* is one of the concomitants of success, tho' less regard is paid to this point, as a rule, than to any other item in the catalogue of requirements. Cleanliness and thorough *ventilation* are necessary to insure the health and rapid growth of poultry, and he who pays attention to these two cardinal points in hen economy is the one, other things being equal, who reaps a rich and just reward.

In breeding full blood, fancy fowls, to be sold as breeding birds, much more care and attention is required than in breeding birds for the market alone; for it is necessary to know the standard markings and peculiarities of most of the breeds, especially those you breed; while separate enclosures must be made, so as to keep them pure. Besides this, it takes some years to become known and established sufficiently to command paying prices for your choice birds. This is a point overlooked by many novices, who start in with a fine flock of fowls and are sanguine of success the first year; and, if success does not come as soon as it was so ardently hoped for, disappointment invariably is evinced by the headlong haste to close out the birds, inside of two years, to the highest bidder.

This infatuation is very aptly termed the "Hen Fever," and the second attack is far less severe and much more sensible than the first. Mr. Burnham, of Mass., that authority on poultry matters, made a happy hit in his "History of the Hen Fever," for there is a great deal of truth in its pages, and shows the different phases of the complaint, and how it affected persons of different circumstances and conditions.

In selecting breeds of pure bloods for special purposes, be sure you get those breeds which possess those qualities that you prize. If the weight of meat is the prime object, then you have the Brahmas (noticably the Light Brahma), and the Cochins, (the Partridge Cochins the most popular) and the Plymouth Rocks. If "fresh laid eggs for your breakfast in the morning," is what you want, then try the Leghorns, the Brown and White Leghorns stand at the head of the list as egg producers. If you do not care for the poultry to be pure bred, but merely wish plenty of eggs, then have a full blood Game Cock to run with the hens, and the result will be a breed of fast-bloods, which will shell out eggs amazingly. Games crossed on full blood Light Brahma hens make a most excellent cross, for either laying or for the table. If you wish fowls heavier in body, and possessing good laying qualities, cross a first-class Partridge Cockin cock bird on Light Brahma hens. From this cross can be produced birds fine, large, and with a good capacity for the production of eggs. When it can be done, we believe equally as much profit can be realized by breeding pure bloods as when breeding mixed varieties, for market purposes.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The July number of the Maryland Farmer came to hand in due time. For Marylanders it is one of the best agricultural monthlies published. Price \$1.50 per annum.—[Somerset Herald.]



## THE DAIRY.

### DAIRY REPORTS.

J. H. Reall, of the firm of M. Folsom & Co., New York, spent several days in Elgin, Ill., last week and attended the Board of Trade, where he met many of his friends among the factorymen.

A cow owned at Adams Center, New York, failing to give the usual quantity of milk for a time, an investigation was made, and it was found that a pig which ran in the pasture was suckled by her daily.

The Rock River Butter Factory is cooled and ventilated by a sub-earth air duct. The butter-maker, Mr. Walter R. Boics, writes "the factory is a success throughout; we are handling already 7,000 pounds of milk a day."

Farm help in Great Britain averages for second class men \$65 to \$75 for six months; third class men, \$45 to \$55; boys, \$25 to \$40; first-class women, \$47 to \$55; second-class and girls \$22 to \$40, all including board and lodgings.

In size the Holstein cows compare favorably with other large breeds, mature cows weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, and bulls from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds. Holstein steers make a rapid growth, mature early and are profitable feeders.

A Dairy exhibiton on a large scale is to be held in Apeldoorn, Holland, from the 22d to the 25th of June. A complete diars establishment on the Schwartz system, similar to that exhibition at the Hamburg show, is to be one of the leading features.—[Butter and Cheese Reporter.

### DAIRY COWS.

The Vermont Dairymen's Society say, that the cows which give the richest milk, without regard to quantity, produce the most butter and hold out longest; and I will add that the cream from the butter breeds of cows, as the Jerseys and Guernsey's, is more easily churned, and produces a firmer and better quality of butter than that of the deep-milking breeds. As the quantity of milk and not the butter draws the money at the factory, there is no encouragement for the improvement of the butter cow.

Farmers have yet to learn that a butter cow must be bred for butter, a milk cow for milk, and a beef cow for beef, as surely as a plow horse must be bred for the plow, a trotting horse for the road and a running horse for the chase; but it will never be done by the patrons of a butter factory.—[Butter and Cheese Reporter.

## DAIRY CATTLE.

Writing about dairy management, William T. Carrington says, in the *English Agricultural Gazette*: I believe that each breed has its value. The Ayrshire is especially adapted for its native district, and perhaps for purely dairy purposes on poor hilly pastures where Shorthorns will not thrive very well. I have known several instances in my own neighborhood where farmers have imported a large number of Ayrshires for their own dairies, but in only one case, and that on a very poor farm, has it appeared to me to answer, or has the practice been continued. The pure or half-breed Ayrshire cow, when crossed with a good Shorthorn bull, does not appear to me to produce a good grazing animal, such as is obtained by a cross of the Shorthorn with most other breeds. The defects of the Ayrshire as a meat-producing animal, the narrow chine and general shelliness cling to the cross for several generations.

The Channel islands cattle have a special value as producers of butter of superior quality and color, and will always be in favor with country gentlemen who keep one or two cows to supply the house with cream and butter. For the butter dairies in the South of England, where the climate is much warmer than in the north and midlands, and they are doubtless an excellent class of cattle.

I believe that Shorthorns selected or bred for dairy qualifications are the best kind of cattle for the dairy farmer in the midlands, who has to live by his trade.

### Butter, Cheese, Hops.

The Utica, New York, Herald, July 2d, gives the following reports:

**BUTTER.**—Eight tubs at 18 to 19 cents, one at 20 cents, private sale, and two on commission.

**FARM DAIRY.**—Fine farm cheese dairies hold their own remarkably well, and are making more money than the factories. We quote 16 lots, numbering 358 boxes, at prices ranging from 7½ to 9¼ cents. Only one lot each was sold at the extreme prices, others bringing 8 to 8¼ and 8½ to 9 cents.

**HOPS.**—New Yorks, choice to fancy, 11 to 13 cents per pound; do., common to prime, 6 to 10 cents; Eastern, 6 to 10 cents; Wisconsin, 6 to 10 cents; yearlings, 4 to 8 cents; olds, all growths, 2 to 4 cents; Californians, (nominal,) 8 to 13 cents; Oregon, (nominal,) 8 to 13 cents.



### A Good Jersey Cow.

The cow, "Jersey Rosalee, Herd-Book, No. 1215, is owned by S. G. Livermore, of Ceder Rapids, Iowa, weighs about 700 pounds, and has the following very interesting record:

She dropped her first calf April 29th, 1870, at the age of 21 months and 3 days. In the first week of June she gave 23 pounds per day and made 7 pounds of butter. In the first week of November she made one pound of butter from 15½ pounds of milk.

On June 2d, 1872, dropped her 3d calf, and from June 11th to 20th, inclusive, she gave 340½ pounds of milk, and made 20¾ pounds of butter. Total amount of milk from June 11th to August 31st, 2312 pounds. Total amount of butter made from June 11th to August 31st, inclusive, 136 pounds.—From December 16th to the 23d, 7 days, she gave 84 pounds of milk, with 14 pounds of cream, which made 8 pounds of butter.

In ten days in June, 1874, she gave 403 pounds of milk, from which was made 25 pounds and 3 oz. of butter; a yield of 1 pound of butter from 16 pounds of milk.

In ten days commencing June 11th, 1876, she gave 393 pounds of milk and made 21½ pounds of butter. Through the month of July she gave 964 pounds of milk. In August she gave 899 pounds of milk.

On the 23d of May last, she dropped a heifer calf, and her yield is now over 20 quarts a day.—The measure of her udder is 48 inches around, and 16 inches deep. This cow furnishes another instance of the value of the Jerseys for the butter dairy, a business for which a few single cows of other breeds may equal them, but for which they are excelled by no other breed of cattle.—Agriculturist.

The Agricultural Society of the Lower Seine France, finding all existing instruments untrustworthy for detecting the adulteration of milk, now offer a prize of a gold medal and 700 francs (\$140) to the inventor of an instrument capable of indicating if milk has been skimmed or watered.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The July number of "The Maryland Farmer" is on our table. This number commences the second half of the volume, and it is an excellent time for those to subscribe who have not yet done so. This magazine is valuable to the practical farmer, and its terms cheap, \$1.50 a year, in advance.—[Rockville Advocate.

### Setting Milk for Cream.

It is not to be wondered at that the average dairyman of our State is puzzled to know what to do for the best. Prof. Wilkinson tells him plainly that nothing but shallow pans and subearth ducts will do, while Prof. Harden is equally certain that deep pans (twenty inches), sunk to the rim in water, at a temperature of 50° alone insure the largest yield of the best quality of butter; and now both of these are over-topped by the new Cooley system, which proposes to enclose the milk in a deep narrow can, with a water-tight lid, and sink it under water, which is carefully kept at a low temperature by the use of ice.

Our own experiments satisfy us that both extremes are right, provided, certain rules, as unalterable as those of the Medes and Persians, are observed. At a temperature about 60°, deep cans will not do; the milk will usually sour before all the cream reaches the surface. When this temperature is unavoidable, shallow and broad pans will give the best results. When cold water is abundant and the means of keeping it at 50° or lower are at hand, it will be found that cans, twenty inches deep, and eight or nine in diameter, will save much labor, and at the same time make quite as much and better butter. Those dairymen whose situation is covered by the first case should be cautious in the use of deep cans. It is no doubt for the want of a proper observance of these simple rules that we now have a conflict of sentiment as to the comparative merits of deep and shallow setting.—[Philadelphia Times.

MARYLAND FARMER.—We have received the Maryland Farmer for July, and as usual, find it replete with good advice to farmers, gardeners, stock growers and those engaged in the fancy branches of agriculture, floriculture, arboriculture, fruit culture, &c. We hope our farmers will take a more lively interest in perusing this indispensable guide to good farming.—[Salisbury Advertiser.

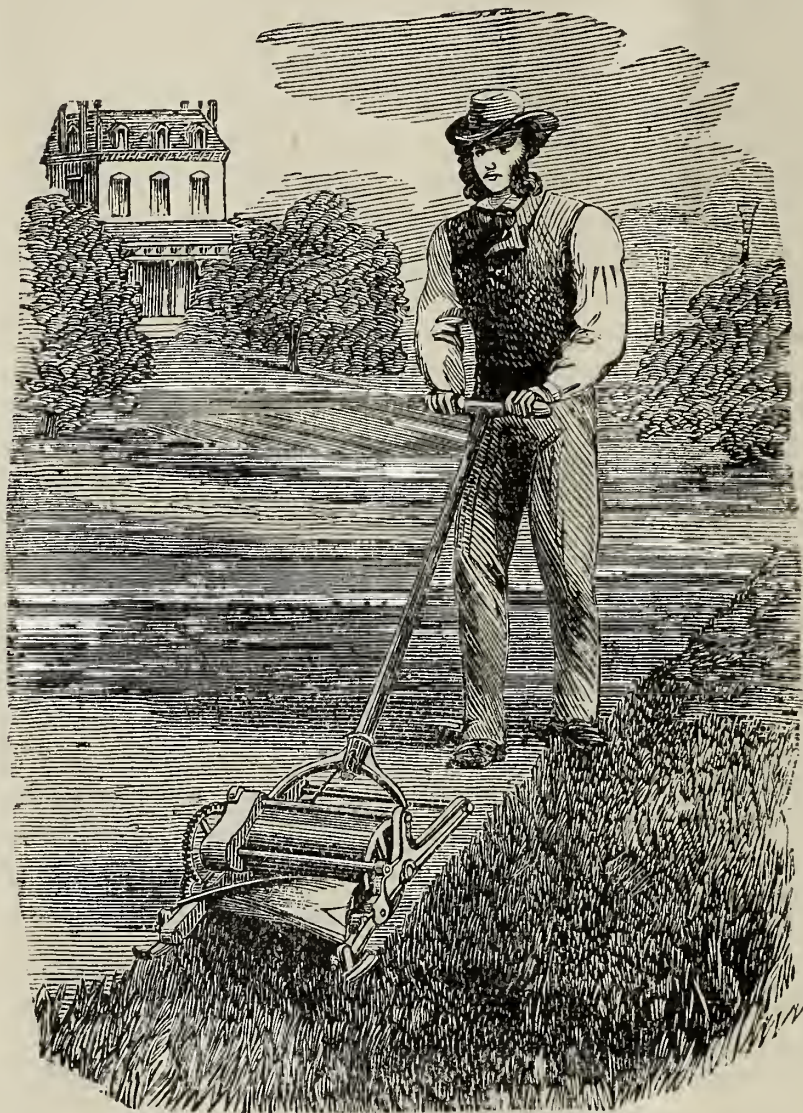
FAST TROTTING.—At the races, on Saturday, May 26, Rochester, New York between Goldsmith Maid and Rarus, the Maid made her mile, the second heat in 2.14½, beating Rarus half a neck.

The first half-mile was made in 1.01; a speed that would reach nearly 30 miles an hour; nearly equal to the running of the express train between Baltimore and Washington.



## LAWNS—CARE AND BEAUTY.

Nothing else of the exterior surroundings of a pleasant homestead adds so much to the charm and the feeling of comfort and freshness, and even money value, as a nice lawn and grass plat, with plenty of shrubbery well kept and mown, with no rough or bare spots. This man or boy



seems to understand it well, and takes delight in keeping and dressing his lawn.

Besides being level and smooth, the growing grass should be even and full, in every part, with no bare spots or weeds.

In autumn and early spring it should have light top-dressing, with fine manure or compost, and a sprinkling of plaster (gypsum) during summer, several times, at the rate of about two quarts to each square rod; and new seed sown on the bare places, in the spring and fall.



## Housekeeping and its Accessories.

BY COUSIN MEHITABEL.

A prize Essay, before the Harford County  
Agricultural Society, Maryland.

## CORN MEAL AND BREAD.

It is like "carrying coals to Newcastle," to say anything to Maryland cooks about making *corn-bread*. Maryland is celebrated for excellent corn-bread.

There is great difference in corn meal. Our millers do not take the care to make it nice that they do with wheat flower. The common fault is they grind it too fine and close, so that it is dead and flat to the touch. It should feel soft, but lively and elastic when taken in the fingers.

Corn bread requires more salt than wheat bread, and considerably more fire to bake it. A common mistake is putting too many eggs in corn bread. If the bread smells eggy it is very disagreeable to some persons; a little lard or butter, improves any kind of corn bread.

## COOKERY.

On the subject of cooking I feel it not necessary to say much. I would like to recommend to every housekeeper a cookery book of sterling excellence, called "Domestic Cookery." Much food is prepared in an inferior manner.

The application of book learning in the matter of *chemistry*, the just proportions of quantities, &c., can nowhere show better results than in the preparation of our daily nourishment. Some of the best cooks and housekeepers have "notions" that seem to show a lack of judgment and observation, surprising to see. Even in such a seemingly simple matter as the *making of coffee*; with all the many directions we have from scientific men for the best mode of preparing it, there are persons who will boil coffee for an hour and a half or even longer.

With the same degree of judgment, *corn-mush* is boiled fifteen or twenty minutes; when this is done I do not wonder that so many people call mush and milk a "horrid mess," for with so little cooking, it is not much better than chicken feed. To make mush that will be sweet and wholesome, it should be boiled at least two hours, and as much longer as convenient. For a six o'clock supper the pot should be put on before four o'clock. Let the water be rapidly boiling, and sprinkle in the meal, which should be freshly ground and of good quality; stir in meal till thick enough to beat without splashing. Beat well every little while during the time it is cooking. Keep boiling, but do not let it burn. To be eaten with sweet, rich, cold milk.

*Oatmeal mush*, made in the same manner, is delicious. The excellence of oatmeal is slowly becoming known among us, and it is to be hoped that mills for grinding it will soon be built. Our supplies now come from Scotland, England and Canada. The Scotch meal is best. The northern people use oat meal, and they have some dishes seldom seen among us, except at the tables of those who came from the North.

*Baking powders* are mixed in the proper proportions, and hence are much safer to use than cream of tartar and soda, or sour milk and soda. Sometimes, however, one wishes to make cake or biscuit with sour cream or buttermilk. If the milk or cream is quite sour, use a small teaspoon level full of soda to a pint of milk. If it is not very sour, use a little less; mash the soda till it is entirely free from any lumps and mix it in the flour. The cake or bread will be more light and tender. As some of the corrective property is always destroyed by dissolving soda in water, a fraction less will be needed when mixed in the flour. The excessive use of soda or saleratus is very hurtful to the digestive organs; neither should ever be used without sufficient counteracting acid; notwithstanding the extremely disagreeable taste of such bread, there are people who make biscuit, with soda enough to make them yellow all through, and make them with water or sweet milk, without any regard to the purpose for which the soda was intended.

It is a matter of surprise that *soups* are not more generally used and better made than they are. One of the best cooks I know, complains that her family will not eat soup. It is not much wonder, for good cook though she be, she does not know how to make soup; she makes the too general mistake of not cooking the meat long enough and of putting in milk, thickening, and a variety of strong vegetables. Beef, mutton or chicken soup, should be cooked at least four hours, simmered slowly, but constantly. For those who do not like fat soup, all the grease should be skimmed off. No milk or thickening should be used in mutton and chicken soup; potatoes, rice, green corn, and tomatoes are the only vegetables admissible. Beef soup may have carrots, turnips, cabbage, and a little onion, if the soup is intended more as a vehicle for the vegetables, than as an extract of the meat. For those who like *dumplings* and their like, vermicelli, macaroni, noodles, pie crust and "drop" dumplings, are all good.

FISH AND GAME—VIRGINIA.—We have received a pamphlet report and address on the Fish and Game of Virginia; John Graeme, Secretary.



# HORTICULTURE.

*For the Maryland Farmer.*

## Picking, Packing and Marketing Pears.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

IN PICKING pears, experience as well as care, is necessary to know just when to pick each variety. This may seem strange to novices, but it is not so to those who grow pears and market them as they should be marketed, for it is well known that some varieties which are apt to rot at the core, must be gathered before they have fully ripened on the tree, and taken to the fruit room to complete the process of ripening. The Howell is somewhat disposed to rot at the core, though such as the Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite and the Onondaga, as well as a few other varieties, are subject to rapid decay, at the core, if not picked before fully ripened on the tree. The other varieties, or most of them, such as the Bartlett, Duchess, Doyenne, Hodge and many others can be left on the tree until they are ripe—until they part readily from the stem; though they, too, should be taken to the fruit room to be colored up before shipping.

The process of ripening consists in having a cool, dry and darkened room. Blankets—army blankets are excellent for this purpose—are spread on the floor, the pears are spread on these carefully, just close enough not to touch each other, after which other blankets are covered over them. After the second day they should be looked over, all the colored and ripened ones, as well as all the specked or rotting ones, should be sorted out. This should be done as often as necessary, until all are taken away, being careful to handle them as little as possible, especially those which are not properly ripened.

There is still another point, and of considerable importance, to be taken into consideration in regards to ripening. To get the best prices, it is necessary to know just what kind of a trade or demand you have to supply. If your pears go at once, or very soon, into the hands of the consumers, then ripen them up well, so they are *almost* in good eating condition, while, if they have to go through several hands before reaching the consumers, as well as have to go long distances, then do not ripen them much, if any, merely coloring those which require it, some little, to give them a fine appearance.

The PACKING OF PEARS should have more importance attached to it than it receives from the hands of most pear culturists, for it has much to do with the profits. Fruit which has been carefully handled and neatly packed, will command a much larger price than fruit which has been carelessly packed, even though both lots were equally fine fruit. Some fruit growers pack their pears in half barrels and others in peach crates, and the result of so doing is, the pears are generally bruised when they reach the market, besides being dusty and soiled, unless they be covered with paper. We ship our second size pears and the *cullings* in peach crates, while all our first size fruit, and occasionally some of our second size, is packed in trays, each tray holding about a peach basket of fruit. The trays are made with handles, so as to be readily taken from the chest in which they are stowed for transportation; the chest used by us being a 45 quart strawberry chest, four trays fitting into a chest, room enough being left between the trays and between the sides of the trays and the ends of the chest to permit the fingers to be put down to catch the openings which are made in the trays for handles.

During the berry season these chests can be used for berries, while they are equally as good for our pears, the trays being substituted for the berry baskets.

By having the pears in trays, these trays being in chests, they are handled more carefully, are not liable to be bruised, and are free from the petty pilferings which will be practiced, if a hasp and padlock, or similar device, does not effectually prevent it. Besides this, by merely raising the lid of the chest, when the pears reach the place where they are sent to be sold, the fruit in two of the trays are shown to advantage.

In packing them, we put white paper on the inside, with enough hanging over the sides to allow us to bring it over the fruit when the tray is full. We fit the fruit in carefully, with the fair side up, and sometimes wrap each pear in soft white paper, especially if it is thought necessary to color and ripen them up somewhat on the journey.

We never mix the varieties, but keep each one separate in the trays, though we put trays of different kinds of pears in the same chest, when we do not have enough of one kind to fill the chest. On a slip of nice, clean paper, on each tray full of fruit, is written the name of the fruit, so there need be no trouble on that score.



The trays are made of well seasoned, planed, half-inch white pine, with tin slip at the joints, fastened with good tacks, to prevent them from being forced apart. The bottom parts of the top trays have half-inch cleats nailed on them at the ends, so as to rest on the top edges of the under trays, and thus prevent any bruising of the fruit in the lower trays.

**MARKETING.**—We generally select some good commission merchant, and ship *all* the fruit to him, or them, which we have sold on commission, to prevent our fruit from coming into competition with itself, which would be the case if we shipped to two or more, and the result would be low prices. We ship direct, now, to many of the largest fruiters in the country, and our fruit commands paying prices.

We pack carefully, and mark plainly the shipping directions on each package, so there will be no mistake. As we ship by water, our fruit arrives in much better condition than if it went by rail, as the motion is not so severe on the fruit.

**WOMEN HORTICULTURISTS.**—In Western Horticultural Societies the women take active part, and thereby do very much to render the meetings profitable and pleasant. By Western papers we see notices of the June meeting, at Janesville, of the Wisconsin Horticultural meeting.

Mrs. H. M. Lewis, (occasional correspondent of the Maryland Farmer) read a practical and instructive paper on "Woman's Work in Horticulture."

Mrs. J. H. Williams read an interesting paper on "Our Girls as Horticulturists." Mrs. Ayres read a useful paper on propagation of plants and flowers by our girls.

**STRAWBERRIES.**—The export of strawberries from Norfolk, Va., the past season, aggregated 2,932,225 quarts.† One producer gathered 375,000 quarts.

The Enders farm, in Clarke county, Va., containing 218 acres, has been sold to J. Coleman, of Jefferson county, W. Va., for \$20.35 per acre.

**FRUIT EVERY YEAR.**—Last month we suggested the *thinning-out* of the young fruit, so as to relieve the tree of a portion of its bearing burden, and thereby secure a fair crop of fruit every year, besides having larger and finer samples, than when trees over-bear every year.

And now we are glad to see this doctrine backed up by so good authority as the Fruit Recorder. It has been tested and proved by growers, that liberally thinning-out heavy crops will secure *yearly* bearing, particularly of apples.

**FLOWER STATISTICS.**—In the former letter I gave some statistics in regard to the quantity of flowers raised here for the New York markets, in which the number of violets and lilies of the valley was greatly underestimated. One florist alone has raised a hundred thousand violets, at no time sending to his customers less than four thousands a week. Another has forced eight hundred thousand lilies of the valley, and has still fallen short of the demand. It takes about three weeks to secure the flowers. On each side of the houses in which the bulbs are forced there are long lines of beds, of from ten thousand to twenty thousand—some just started and others fit for the market.—They are placed in rows of fifty, then the space of an inch is left and another row is set, and so on. The flowers are cut every morning, leave here at noon, and are in New York at 2 o'clock the same evening. As soon as the flowering is over the exhausted bulbs give place to fresh ones, which undergo the same process. The flowers when first gathered, owing to their rapid growth, are limp and tender, but by immersing them for a little while in cold water they become firm and fit for market.—[N. Y. Post.

**ASPARAGUS PAPER.**—Those who are fond of small economics may, if they wish to make a small fortune in a novel way, start a company for utilizing the ends of asparagus. Probably not a dozen housewives in London have the remotest idea that these things are worth anything, either to themselves or any one else. We may be excused for such ignorance in England when we find that even in Paris, where domestic economy is so much better understood, it prevails to the same extent.—The world is general, in fact, has yet to learn that these despised bundles of white stalk from which the tips have been bitten are as good for something else besides being thrown to cats or pigs, or case into dust heap.

A man of science, writing to the *Patrie*, explains what is the principal use to which they may be put. They may be made into paper, and that not ordinary brown paper, or even foolscap, but letter paper of the finest description. It appears that in a few favored places there are manufactories where the asparagus ends are used in this way, and where the careful housekeeper hoards up the scraps with a diligence unknown elsewhere. But the work of collecting them is an up hill task as yet, and it will be years before, in the natural order of things, the practice of saving them and packing them off to such factories for sale is at all adopted.—[London Globe



THE  
MARYLAND FARMER,  
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,  
Proprietor.

S. SANDS MILLS, } Conducting Editors.  
D. S. CURTISS, }

OFFICE, 145 WEST PRATT STREET,  
Opposite Maltby House,  
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The subscription price of the MARYLAND FARMER, single copy, is \$1.50 per annum

In clubs, of five or more, \$1.00 each; and names may still be added to the clubs already made up at the same price.

Any one taking the trouble to get up a club of five, and sending us *five dollars*, can have a sixth copy gratis.

Any subscriber who will get a new subscriber can send us the \$1.00 and keep the 50 cents as commission for his trouble.

Our friends can do us a good turn by mentioning the MARYLAND FARMER to their neighbors, and suggesting to them to subscribe for it.

To POST MASTERS.—You will see that the subscription price of the MARYLAND FARMER is \$1.50 per year; but you will be allowed a commission of 50 cents on each subscriber that you will send us; that is, send us \$1.00 and keep 50 cents on each.

Post Masters are respectfully requested to obtain subscribers and retain the percentage.

Grass, Clover, Turf.

The Great and Good once told the young man, feed my sheep, and repeated it the third time.

The English statesman, the third time, said to the young student, who wished to develope eloquence, "action, action, action."

Three times, Daniel Webster said, "read the Dictionary," to the young aspirant for legal fame.

So, the MARYLAND FARMER urges, and has urged, that the farmer who would make his land fertile, and keep it so, that he should make *turf* grow *clover* and *grass*; and when he has got a turf he can make *grain*, or any other crop; a good *sod* of clover or grass, or both, plowed under, makes a soil that will grow all others.

Undoubtedly, it is better to sow timothy or other *grasses*, with fine, narrow leaves, in the *fall*—September or October—as they need time to get sufficient growth to stand the winter and hot sun; and an application of five to eight bushels of *plaster* to the acre, and 100 to 300 pounds of bone to the acre, to be harrowed in at the time of seeding, will give benefits much more than the cost; and later in the fall five to ten bushels of common salt will also pay.

But we believe that it is better to sow *clover* early in the *spring*, followed up with plaster and bone, or other phosphatic fertilizers.

And in both cases, fall or spring sowing, there is great benefit in sowing *plaster* immediately after the grain is harvested, and after the first mowing.

The Peach Region.

We have received a handsome pamphlet, of 16 pages, elegantly illustrated with maps and other engravings, giving a pleasant description of the Chesapeake and Delaware Peninsulas; with some details of the Peach and other fruit production and trade, together with many other matters of interest.

Among others, it describes Gov. Cochran's and Ex-Gov. Ross' farms and fruit operations, which are very complete and extensive; and we are thankful for this little work, though we do not know to whom.

SELLING EGGS BY WEIGHT.—The Legislature of New York state has passed a law, authorizing eggs to be sold by weight; now, legislature of Maryland, pass a similar law, than which none can be more just, and perhaps none more popular. This is a worthy matter for Col. Mills to consider at the next session.



## A CARD.

In the July number of this paper an article appeared written by Col. Curtiss, one of the editors, giving an account of the Commencement of the Maryland Agricultural College, which took place at the College, on the 26th day of June. This notice appeared without my knowledge. Had I seen or known any thing of it, before the paper was mailed, it should not have gone out, as I would rather have reprinted the entire number than injustice should have been done to the President of the College, or any other person.

Having been in the Board of Directors since President Parker's first connection with the College, I feel that I am better prepared to judge of his qualifications for the position he fills, than one who has not had the same opportunities, and I must say I have been highly pleased with his entire administration as President, and I believe this to be the sentiment of every member of the Board of the past two years. I do not see how any one could have done better under the circumstances.

Under the administration of President Parker the old debt of nearly \$14,000 has been paid, and the College is now prepared to carry out the resolution offered by Howard McHenry, Esq., at the last annual meeting of the Board. I take this, the earliest opportunity to disclaim entertaining any such views as made by insinuation in the last few lines of the notice referred to, in regard to the qualifications of Mr. Parker, as President of the College, and I very much regret such unkind remarks should have appeared in the columns of this paper. I believe the Maryland Agricultural College is in a more prosperous condition now than it has ever been since its organization, and under the present administration I have no fears for its future success and prosperity.

E. WHITMAN, .  
Publisher Maryland Farmer.

From this date the business management of this journal will be under the control of the proprietor, who will give it his personal attention, and will be pleased to see his friends and patrons at his office, No. 145 West Pratt Street, over the Agricultural Warehouse of E. Whitman & Sons, opposite the Maltby House, Baltimore.

With respect, &c.,

E. WHITMAN, Prop'r. Md. Farmer.

GIRLS of Fulton County, Ill, had a sheep-shearing match the other day, and the winner sheared thirteen sheep in two hours.

## Strawberries—Grain.

Whatever may be said of the summer of 1877, one thing will impress itself very distinctly upon the mind of all,—that it furnished the finest *strawberry* crop the country has known for years. The rains which came between the blossom and the fruit have brought us full and perfect berries, whose development lacked nothing which could add to their delicious qualities. "Here's Hoping" that another year may be equally fortunate.

The present prices of *grain* are much above the average, and yet many farmers through the West are holding on to their old stock, and will probably do the same with the present crop. While we believe that prices for grain will be good this fall, we do not believe they will warrant holding it for any length of time. We have tried both plans and believe that a fair price for immediate delivery is equal to a much higher figure for the same grain later in the year. What say our readers.—[Toledo Farm Journal.

THE HARVEST IN VIRGINIA.—The wheat harvest in tide-water, Virginia, and in the James river valley is about concluded, and the yield is large and the quality of the wheat fine. In the lower valley the farmers are in the midst of their harvest. The Clarke Courier says smut has been discovered in some fields of wheat in that county, but not to an extent to materially affect the prospect of a good yield. The Valley Virginian says the harvest has just commenced in the upper valley, and from almost every portion of that section the reports are most flattering. The area sown was more extensive than has been known for some years, and the stand of grain is unusually promising.

The wire worm is playing havoc in the corn crop in some parts of Washington county.—[Sun, June 28, '77.

TALBOT CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Alexander H. Barnett has been elected president of Talbot County Agricultural Society; Ormand Hammond, vice-president; Jonathan H. Leonard, recording secretary; T. K. Robson, corresponding secretary; F. H. Johnston, treasurer, and A. H. Barnett, John K. Caulk, F. H. Johnston and F. Scheppers, executive and finance committee. The 26th, 27th and 28th days of September next were fixed upon as the time for holding the next annual fair.

CHERRIES are ripe enough now to tempt the robins, and the robins are ripe enough to tempt the cats, and there's a lively time in the garden all the while.



### Commissioner of Agriculture.

Gen. WM. G. LE DUC, of Minnesota, formerly of Ohio, has been appointed Commissioner of the United States Agricultural Department at Washington.

Gen. Le Duc is said to be an able, energetic business man, possessing fine administrative capacity, and a thorough agriculturist, well acquainted with the needs of progressive agriculture in our country, which we hope is all true; and we trust Gen. Le Duc will give new impetus and enlarged usefulness to the effects of the Department on the country.

The Star says that "he possesses scientific attainments and much practical knowledge of agriculture. He was not a general in the army, but served as a quartermaster and was brevetted a brigadier-general along with many other quartermasters at the close of the war. He has been engaged to some extent in railroad operations, and was concerned in the construction company, connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise.

"General Le Duc has been in Washington much of the time since the 4th of March, as an applicant for office, but his name has not been mentioned in connection with the Commissionership of Agriculture, with sufficient prominence to get into the newspapers.

"His nomination does not seem to have been brought about by political influence, and is probably owing to the President's personal friendship for him, and faith in his ability to manage the Agricultural Department."

Since writing the above lines, we are gratified to notice, in the current papers, that Commissioner Le Duc is in favor of, and making earnest efforts to have the Government establish a system of signals, of weather and storms, by which farmers may seasonably know the approaching weather, and govern their work accordingly. We advocated this system years ago, and shall have remarks at length in our next issue on this subject, and trust the commissioner may succeed in his undertaking.

PERSONAL.—One day during the past month we were favored with a pleasant visit from Rev. S. Ridout, of St. Margarets. He informed us that the wheat harvest was good; corn and oats promise well, and the prospects of the hay crop is good; but that the fruit crop is not so promising. Mr. R. is giving attention to improvement in sheep and hogs; he also enquired where he could procure a good bull-calf of the Ayershires.

### Young Grass Seeding.

Generally, in this warm climate, the young grass and clover which was sown where grain has been harvested this summer, is likely to be weak and thin, so as to need encouragement; and this is best done by sowing one-fourth to one-half ton of plaster to the acre; or, by lightly top-dressing or mulching with fine, well rotted manure or muck; and by all means stock should be kept off of it, at least till last of October or first of November. Thus it will be enabled to get a good, stout growth and shade the ground from the heat of the sun, and also be able to protect itself from damaging effects of winter.

Then, the next season it will afford either a rich, plentiful pasture, or a good, heavy crop of hay; which it will not be likely to do, if not so treated, and if pastured too soon after the grain is cut off. leaves it bare, to the effects of the heat and winter.

There can be little or no trouble in getting a stand of clover and grass if it be plastered and mulched.

### Agriculture in Schools.

The MARYLAND FARMER has repeatedly advocated the study of Agriculture as a regular branch of instruction in the primary schools of the country; and now we are glad to see the following item in the Scientific Farmer:

"The Chief Superintendent of Education of Canada, has introduced into the schools a little work entitled, 'First Lessons in Agriculture.'"

TAYLOR MANUFACTURING CO.—We have had several enquiries, lately, at our office, in regard to the Taylor Manufacturing Co., which we are unable to answer.

VASSAR COLLEGE.—We have received the catalogue and history of this popular institution; it is a large, handsome pamphlet, on beautiful paper, and richly illustrated with fine engravings, of the grounds, buildings and surrounding landscapes. Vassar is one of the most useful colleges in this country.

SHEEP VS. DOGS.—A more stringent and comprehensive law for the protection of sheep against ravages by dogs is much needed in this state; and when Col. Mills gets into the legislature, if he don't attend to this matter, "doggoned" if he shall be again elected.



### Corn Fodder in Pits.

#### CURING IN PITS.

A valued correspondent, in Georgia, Geo. R. McKee, Esq., writes, to know about the French plan of saving corn fodder in pits; and in response, we republish the following, which was published in the MARYLAND FARMER, in April 1875:

#### CATTLE FOOD.

The sowing of winter food for cattle can never be without interest to any farmer, but it is the subject of much thought here, as not so much land can be spared for forage and pasturage; the farmer seeks to find the most economical food at the same time healthy, and gives him the most satisfactory results in the cattle themselves. Several wealthy and noted gentlemen farmers, in the north and south of France, believe they have found the best food for the purpose.

#### PRESERVED CORN FOR CATTLE, IN A PIT.

Have a pit dug as large as you need, that is, according to the stock you have to feed, and the crop you have to keep; if very large, it is as well to have two dug, in the shape of a cone, the big end lower; best to be walled up with brick and mortar, but the earth walls will do, if free from the intrusion of moles, rats and such nuisances, that pull away the earth and make air holes. When dry and clear, sprinkle the floor of the pit with salt. The corn cut green and young, before the ear appears, is laid, freshly cut, in the pit, in tight, compact layers. When half up the pit, sprinkle well with salt, then fill up to the top; cover with salt lightly; then make the pit as air-tight as possible. When hard winter comes, and food is scarce, or only dry food to be had, use from your pit. If the tops and sides are black from contact with air or damp, don't throw it away, but get some from under, which will be fresh and bleached white; mix them well together, and give to the cattle; at first, they may not like it much, but soon they will look for their food out of the pit with eagerness; by using the black with the best, the cattle can have no disgust, and it has been ascertained it was as good and healthy as the lighter colored, only not so fresh and well preserved. The cattle fatten rapidly, and keep in good condition for spring. One gentleman had an old barn, he fitted it up as air-tight as possible, and packed it with the new cut corn and salt, he found it answered, but not so well as the pit. If a dry season, or from some other cause, the corn crop is not good, or you are not able to raise a second, and very coarse green grass, newly cut, mixed with the corn, and fill the pit in the manner described.

Our correspondent also inquires about the experience of Mr. Francis Morris, in Howard Co., Md., on this subject; will Mr. M. please answer through our columns, giving his operations in saving corn fodder.

German Millet, sowed on good rich land, plowed deep, about 3 pecks of seed to the acre, makes splendid feed for cows and horses in the winter—equal to corn fodder, when cut early and well cured. On poor land 1 bushel seed the acre is required.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—The Advocate has this cheering statement:

"The agricultural interests of the country today are of a brighter character than they have been for years. Reports come up from every section of the land proclaiming that the sower will, at the coming harvest, reap a rich reward for the labor he has expended."

GRAIN.—The Eastern war and the poor prospects of the wheat crop in England ought to have an influence on our farmers. There is certainly a bright outlook for American farmers if they will make the most of their opportunities by diligent attention to their grain crops.—[Exchange.

GERMAN MILLET.—This valuable grass is being rapidly introduced among the farmers of the Valley. Though our section is naturally adapted to most grasses, and consequently hay is always abundant, yet the millet is raised largely in Augusta for forage.—[Lexington Gazette.

CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURIST.—This Monthly Magazine has recently been much improved, and is now one of the handsomest farmer papers that we receive. Published at San Jose, Cal., at \$1.50 per year. It is well edited and handsomely illustrated with engravings.

BE A FARMER.—The venerable George Dent, of Georgia, writes: "The sober, second thought caused me to choose the farm as my occupation, to which I have devoted a long life; and if I were to be asked this day by any young man to recommend to him the pursuit he should follow, I would honestly tell him to choose that of a farmer. True, we have our trials, troubles and disappointments, as others have, but from the very nature of our occupation we can do more to guard against them and overcome them."

STRAWBERRIES.—The "Capt Jack," and the "Great American," are advertised by Wm. Parry, New Jersey, as very valuable sorts of strawberries.



### Wheat for Seed.

More depends upon the preparation of seed and soil, than upon variety, to escape effects of rust, weevil and winter killing; though it is true that often some sorts seem more hardy than others; but proper treatment, after all, has more to do in this matter than any thing else.

First of all, select well ripened, plump, clean, sound grain, from good land; brine it well, in salt or coperas water; then stir it in dry, air-slacked lime, to dry the seed, and keep off insects, for sowing; see that this is done.

Then, have the land deeply and finely plowed, well harrowed and rolled; then apply 4 to 8 bushels of salt to the acre, and 5 to 10 bushels of lime to the acre; then, soon as the ground is frozen or winter sets in, give a light mulching, or top-dressing, with manure, straw, muck, leaf-mold, sawdust or any other litter; this course will give a good, heavy yield, of any variety, with very little danger from winter-killing, rust, or weevil; at all events, the poorest known varieties will give larger and surer crops, than the best known varieties, from careless, ordinary treatment, too often used.

Selecting well-ripened, sound seed, and brining and liming all of it, is almost sure to prevent rust or lodging; salt and lime in the land has a similar effect; while deep plowing and mulching prevents the effects of droth and freezing.

There is much puffing-up the Fultz, the Clawson and some others; they are surely very good; so are several other varieties.

But we should like to ask what parties mean when they talk about the "common" varieties of wheat; what are "common" varieties, if Fultz, Mediterranean, Flint, Diehl, &c., are not? are not they now the most common?

**NEW KIND OF PLOW.**—A new system of plowing has been invented. This new plow consists of two concave wheels or rollers, something like the wheel-colter, only concave; attached to the axle of a cart, on which the driver sits, and as they roll along the concave wheels cut into the ground and turn it up in furrows to any desired depth.

The chief benefit of this style of plowing is, that it has no downward friction or pressure, and therefore has no tendency to pack or harden the earth under the furrow, as the ordinary plow does, but has more the effect and leaves the sub-earth more in the form of spading.

**SWINE HUSBANDRY.**—Orange, Judd & Co., have published a volume of 275 pages, on the above subject, and written by F. D. Coburn, illustrated with pictures of different breeds of hogs.

### Hollow Tooth Harrow.

We have examined a new farming implement, recently introduced into this region, known as Russell's Hollow Tooth Harrow, which we believe is a superior and useful thing for the farmers; those who have seen it work so pronounce it; certainly, it must pulverize the ground and tear the sods and weeds to pieces in the surest manner. The manufacturers set forth and claim for it the following:

Every farmer who has used, or seen it used, pronounces it the best tooth in the world. It has many advantages over the common square tooth, namely:

1st. It being round is not so apt to clog as a square tooth, and cleans itself of rubbish more readily.

2nd. It is steel-pointed, therefore not so liable to bend or break at its point, hence requiring less sharpening.

3rd. It being hollow, is much lighter than the common tooth, therefore a greater number of teeth can be used in a harrow without making it cumbersome or heavy.

4th. It is stronger than the common tooth, of the same size, and not so liable to break.

This harrow breaks the clods and pulverizes the ground better. It adapts itself to the peculiarities of a widely varied agriculture better. It covers the seed better.—It leaves the soil mellow, and the surface smoother than any other harrow in use. We claim that it is the most complete harrow in the world.

It is the best harrow extant for weeding young corn, and renewing the turf on old meadows.

**FULLERTON'S Address.**—The officers of the Society have sent us a copy, printed in a neat pamphlet, of Judge Wm. Fullerton's address, before the Piedmont Agricultural Society, Virginia, last October. It contains much sensible talk to the farmers.

**Crop Reports.**—We have received the monthly crop reports, for June, for North Carolina, by politeness of L. L. Polk, Commissioner, containing much useful information.

**MANUAL ON HOG.**—Hon. T. P. Janes, Commissioner of Agriculture for Georgia, has sent us a little book, of 100 pages, on the varieties, raising and fattening of hogs; it is full of facts and instructions on the subject, and is a useful little work, for the farmer.



### Dog and Sheep Law.

The first decision under the new law of Maryland for dogs that kill sheep was made in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county a few weeks ago in the appeal case of OWENS vs. KELLY. The action arose out of the alleged killing of KELLY's eight sheep by OWEN's dogs, and was tried under the act of 1876, chapter 315, which makes the owner of the dogs chargeable for the sheep killed. The court below awarded damages to the amount claimed (under \$50) to KELLEY, and OWENS appealed. The verdict the second time was for KELLY, \$32. The new law is general except for four counties.—Marlboro Gazette.

FARM SALES.—Thos. Effort, colored, has bought 120 acres of land of the estate of Mr. George Wells, situated on the Severn river, about two miles from Annapolis, at \$20 an acre.

Stevenson Archer's farm, 146 acres, in Harford county, has been sold to Timothy Redding, of Pa., for \$4,000.

TOURNAMENT.—On the 14th of June, a pleasant tournament was enjoyed in a grove near Reister town, with a large number in attendance.

Our jolly friend John Merryman was one of the judges and delivered the prizes to the winners.

After spirited riding till late, James B. Hutchins won the honor of naming the queen of love and beauty and the first prize; Charles Pearce to name the first maid of honor and second prize; J. T. Pearce the second maid of honor and third prize; and Wm. B. Pearce the third maid of honor and fourth prize.

Miss Annie Stockdale, of Baltimore county, was named as queen; Miss Narcissa Caughey, Baltimore city, first maid; Miss Lulie Ducker, of Reisterstown, second maid; and Miss Bettie Scott, of Western Run, third maid.

AMERICAN BEEF FOR EUROPE.—From returns received by the bureau of statistics at Washington it appears that during the month of May, 7,291,765 pounds of fresh beef, of the value of \$699,076, were exported to the United Kingdom, of which 5,096,700 pounds were shipped from New York and 2,217,500 from Philadelphia.

PRICES OF NURSERY STOCK.—Mr. Peter Henderson, of New York, the distinguished author and gardener sends us a communication showing how much cheaper Nursery Stock, flowers and plants, are sold in this country than in Europe, and shows why it is so. We will insert it in our next number.

### Time to Sow Clover Seed.

No time is uniformly best, for all localities; in Northern and moist localities and sections, the Spring is undoubtedly the best season to sow clover; but in Southern and dryer sections, the Autumn or early Winter is best; as it gives the plants more time to grow and form leaves for shade before the hot season. A writer in a western journal says:

"With regard to the best time for sowing clover seed, the Spring is the proper season, but good success, with favorable conditions, is obtained by sowing in fall or winter. But for grass seed the chances are more favorable to ensure satisfactory results by sowing in the fall, especially with the fine grasses, such as timothy, blue grass, red top, &c. It is safe to follow nature in this matter, without reference to the battle between those who respectively advocate sowing in spring, winter and fall. The grasses, clovers, and other seeds, have their individual habits of perfecting themselves each in its natural order.

Timothy, and grasses of a like habit, if allowed to ripen its seed, drop them in August and September, while clover holds its seeds, until the storms of winter beat the stalks to the earth; and the former will catch well if the seed is put in the ground from August until October, while a good stand of clover will be had under favorable conditions, if sown from December to March."

In Maryland and Virginia, fall is the best time and too much rather than too little seed should be sown.

### Roots for Stock.

David Landreth & Sons, the noted Seedsmen of Philadelphia, have sent us a copy of a very handsomely printed pamphlet on the manner of growing and the great value as feed of *Roots for Stock*.

This little work gives the most successful modes of growing beets, carrots, parsneps and turnips; as well as showing the great value of them, as feed for stock; showing the equal necessity of *succulent* food as of *farinaceous*. Price 25 cents per copy—worth twice the money to a farmer.

WATERMELON SUGAR.—This is an important industry for the farmers, and we are glad to see the country papers giving their readers the advantage of articles and instructions on the subject, from the MARYLAND FARMER; and we should be still more pleased if *all* of them would show the common justice of giving the proper credit to our paper—witness the Harford Democrat; probably a mistake.



## MAMMOTH TREES, OF CALIFORNIA.

RED WOOD AND SEQUOIA.



In the early stages of emigration to California these "big trees" became known and noted; and had been long before by Scientific Explorers, yet we do not know if any of them have been started and now growing in Maryland; we can hardly suppose there are none cultivated here; and we would like to have some of our readers, if there are any who know, tell us where some specimens may be seen. Here is a cut, representing sections of some of the forest giants; and following is an interesting article from the *Alta California* in regard to them.

"It has been supposed that the Sierra sequoms, or big trees of California, were confined to a few small isolated groves like those known to tourists by the names of Calaveras, Tuolumne, Merced, and Mariposa, scattered at considerable intervals along the western slope of the mountains for a distance of sixty miles. It was known that a collection of big trees larger than any of those in the Mariposa and Calaveras regions, exists in Fresno County, where 'Thomas' Mill has for several years been sawing this red-wood of the Sierra to supply the market of Visalia, but it was discovered last Summer that this body of big-tree timber is not properly a grove, but a forest extending for not less than seventy miles in a north-west and south-eastward direction with a width in some places of ten miles, and interrupted only by the deep canons which cut across the general course of the forest, and reduce the level to an elevation below that at which the tree is found in a wild condition, although when cultivated it thrives in all our valleys.

"Different persons have traced the forest from the basin of the Tule River, in latitude  $36^{\circ} 20'$ , across those of the Kaweah and Kings to that of the San Joaquin. The elevation has not been carefully measured but is supposed to vary from 4,000 to 6,000 feet. At one point, and one only, this forest is accessible by a wagon road, and that is at 'Thomas' Mill, forty-eight miles from Visalia.

"Unlike the groves further north, this forest consists mainly and in some places almost exclusively of the big trees, and the big trees, and there are also a multitude of small ones in all the ages of growth, some just sprouting, and others saplings only two or three feet through. The largest standing tree as yet measured is forty feet in diameter; a charred stump—the tree itself having disappeared—measures forty-one feet across. A tree twenty-four feet in diameter, four feet above the ground, is precisely the same thickness sixty feet higher. A fallen trunk is hollow throughout its length, and the hole is large enough to drive a horse and buggy seventy-two feet in it as in a tunnel.

"This forest is so extensive, the timber is so abundant and excellent in quality, and the den and for it is so great in the bare valley at the foot of the mountain, that it cannot be withheld from the axe and the saw mill. The wood is similar in general character to the Coast *sequoia*, or common redwood, straight in grain, splitting freely, even enough in grain for furniture, and far superior to oak in its keeping qualities in position exposed to alterations of moisture. The Sierra *sequoia* does not throw up sprouts from its stump as does the redwood, and can therefore be felled out more readily."

It was wise in Congress to make a reservation for pleasure purposes of the Mariposa Grove, which is near Yosemite, small and conveniently accessible to tourists by the present routes of travel; but the Tulare-Fresno forest—it is all in those two counties—cannot be converted into a public reservation. Numerous saw-mills will be built on its hue, and flumes will carry the lumber down to the consumers. Wagon-roads will ascend from the railroad turns to the California Alps, passing through the fortadne, receiving great attractions from it."



### Salt and Lime for Land.

It has been almost a hobby with the MARYLAND FARMER to advocate the use of *salt and lime* on the land, so well convinced are we that no other articles used as fertilizers return greater benefits and profit for their cost than these two substances; and now we are glad to be backed up by such high authority as the following:

Prof. Johnson recommends, for fertilizing purposes, to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming chemical union. For this purpose the mixture should be made six weeks before use, or still better, two or three months, the heap being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture, when applied at the rate of 20 or 30 bushels per acre, forms an excellent top dressing for many crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of soils; 56 bushels applied to turnips have produced as large a crop as barn-yard manure.

It is destructive to grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt, it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against drouth. Its decomposing power is remarkable, and if three or four bushels of it are mixed with a good load of muck, the latter will be thus thoroughly powdered."

Even one-half or one-third the quantity, recommended by Prof. Johnson, will do great good, in case the farmer does not feel able to make so great an out-lay in one year; he can apply less the first year, and add more each successive year, as he feels able.

It is not safe to put the *salt* on fresh, green crops, as it will kill most growing vegetables; it may be safely sowed on grain and grass late in the fall and winter; or worked and harrowed into the soil at any time of the year; in the spring time is best, then killing more insects.

PROPER CREDIT.—The "Eastern Virginian" does well to give its readers the benefit of practical articles from the MARYLAND FARMER, and we enjoy the compliment, and should realize greater profit if the Editor would tell his readers where he gets his articles; still, we are content that his readers should have the benefit, any way.

PHYLLOXERA.—One day last month we had a very pleasant call from Prof. Thos. Taylor, Microscopist of the Agricultural Department, at Washington. Prof. Taylor has been making careful examinations into the operations and character of the Phylloxera, in Virginia, from which we expect useful results and a report.

LARGE TREE ROSES.—In the French Catalogue of flowers and plants, that we have received from Mons. Granger, of Suisnes, (Seine-et-Marne) in France, we find advertised, "large tree roses, 5 to 8 feet high;" among them are named "Capt. Christy," "Madame La Charme," "Tea chestnut hybrid," and several others; worth in France 5 to 12 francs each; and something less by the dozen. This is the same grower whose catalogue names the "Francois Arago."

POTATOES FOR SEED.—Many years of experience and observation have assured us that it is bad policy to plant small potatoes, as it is to plant small, inferior seed of any crop; like will produce like.

The difference in the market value between enough fine, large potatoes to plant an acre and small ones is very little; while the value of the crop from the former will be several dollars more than the latter.

The yield from 100 large potatoes will be one-third to one-half more than from the same weight of very small ones, and of better quality.

A correspondent asks, how many potatoes cut-up are required to plant an acre?

Ans.—They may be cut so small as that one or two bushels will plant an acre. But if six or eight bushels are used, the yield will be five or six times more than the extra quantity of seed; which, of course, must be the more profitable course to pursue.

Plant in drills or rows far enough apart to work with the cultivator, and 8 to 12 inches apart in the drills.

BLACK BEARDED WHEAT.—This is a remarkable and splendid looking wheat. Mr. Charles Easter, of this city, has shown us a small bunch, some dozen stalks, of this new wheat, which are about five feet long, the size of small pipe stems, with large square heads, four to five inches long, black beards, and large plump kernels. He calls it the "Centennial Easter;" it originated from New South Wales seed, and appears to be a most valuable grain. Specimens of it can be seen in our office. It is very prolific, as it tillers out numerously.

TUNLAW FARM.—At this handsome and noted farm, in the District of Columbia, and owned by Col. T. L. Hume, of Washington, may be seen and purchased some of the best thorough-bred stock, both cattle and swine, to be found in this country.



### Wheat Harvest is Done.

The next important matters to be considered by the growers, is selling or disposing of his grain, to best advantage; and the getting in of his next crop.

Just now, prices are fair, and likely to be, for some time; and we believe it is best for the farmer to sell as soon as he can while he can realize a fair profit, and not wait much for extravagant prices; as there are many contingences.

In putting in the next crop, we advise to do no more than can be well done—in the very best manner; land well plowed, rolled and harrowed; sound seed carefully selected; brined in salt-brine, and dried with lime or plaster; let it be put in with a drill; then harrow same way as the drill run, and roll it well; this all tends to secure a good yield next year.

**THE BANK THAT DON'T BREAK.**—The land is the farmer's bank, and it never fails to discount profitably, if the farmer keeps up his deposits. Still, it is his capital, and if he exhausts the principal, he cannot expect much interest; but yet the bank never breaks.

With the commercial banks, often, both deposits and capital are consumed and used up by the management, and the depositor and stockholder both are losers.

With the farmer's bank there is no failure, except when the depositor consumes his original capital without any adequate return—when he consumes the principal instead of the interest—crops without manure.

So says a judicious, successful farmer; "my bank never fails to return me good interest, because I keep my deposits of rich manure and sound seed good, and thereby always derive good dividends."

The farmer's bank is the safest; and his mine, the soil, is the surest; with a fair outlay of labor and manure, his granary and coffer always have something to show, for the outlay.

Still further; the success of his neighbor is not his failure. Often with manufacturers and merchants, the success of a rival or competitor is his own loss and ruin; not so with the farmer; the rich crop of one is no detriment to another; one does not depend on the other, for success.

**WATERMELONS.**—Great quantities of watermelons arrived in Baltimore, from the South, during the first week in July, some of them very large.

Plenty of new potatoes and cucumbers, raised in our own State, were in the market at the same time.

### Timely Suggestions.

The following communication, is highly worth consideration, as coming from an old successful farmer and sheep breeder, early in the State of New York, later in Illinois, and now in District of Columbia.

*For the Maryland Farmer,*

#### Sheep—Improving Land.

I send a card for publication in the "FARMER," if you deem it worth publishing.

EWE JUNO, 1 year, 8 months old; owned by Gideon Pitts, Honeoye, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Weight of carcass, after being shorn, 110 lbs.

Weight of fleece, 21 pounds 8 ounces.

Weight of fleece, cleansed, 18 pounds 6 oz.

Length of staple, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Age of fleece, 360 days.

And while upon this subject, I am constrained to add to the testimony, so often given in your columns, in favor of farmers *keeping more live stock*, and particularly *sheep*, upon their lands, as a means of adding to their productiveness; as well as the profits from the fleece and increase.

From my residence I can look over hundreds of acres of hilly and broken lands, in the District of Columbia and Maryland, well adapted to sheep raising; which are now producing nothing of consequence, for man or beast, in their present condition.

With our comparatively mild climate and long seasons, we ought to be able to furnish *early lambs* for the New York market, at a profit.

But farmers are slow to get out of the ruts of long habit—and practice.

WOODLAND, D. C.

July, 1877.

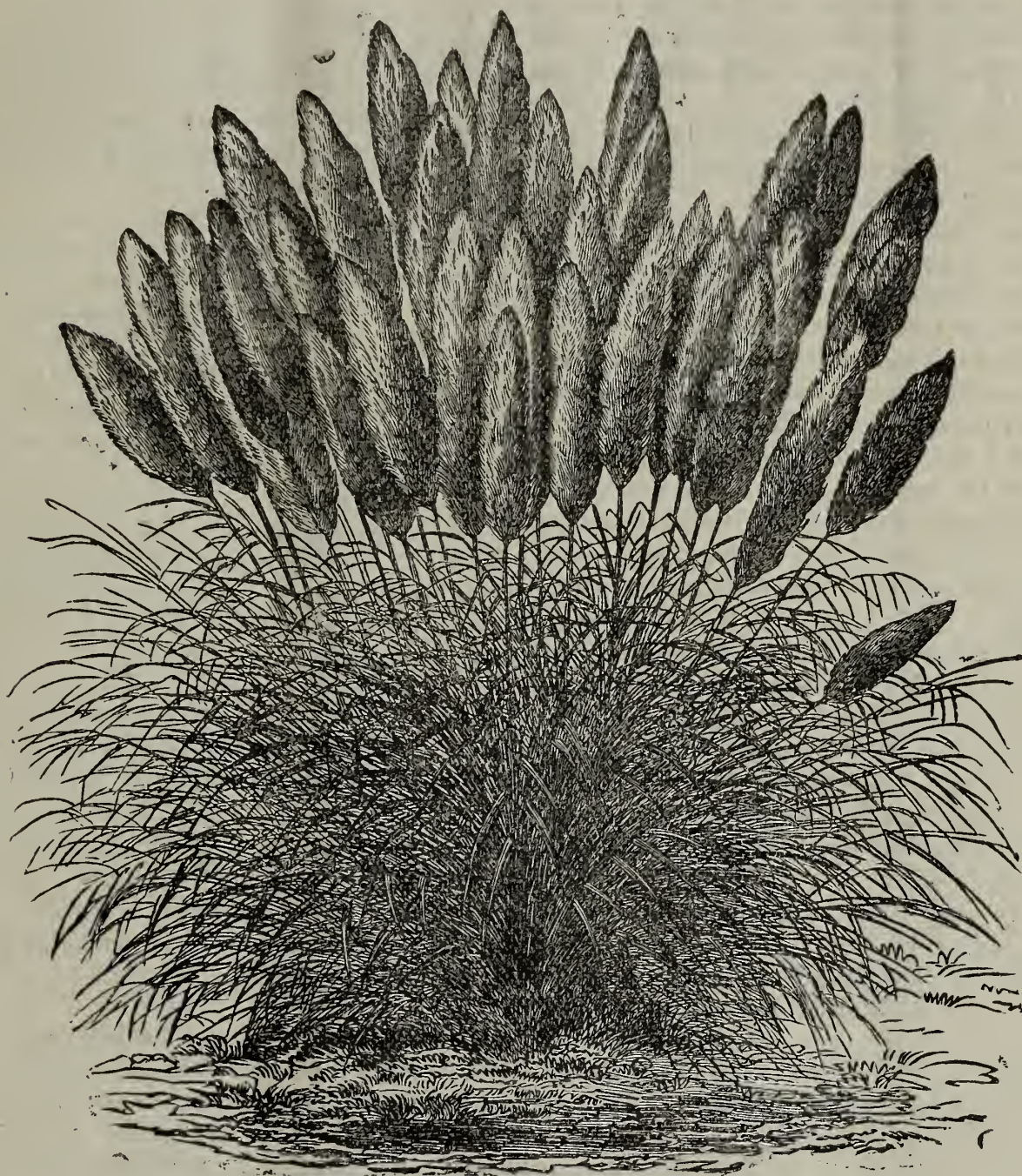
**OBITUARY.**—On the 4th of July, died Capt. John Adams Webster, aged 91 years.

He died at his residence near Bel Air, Harford county, Md., respected by the entire community. In the British attack on Baltimore, 1814, he was one of the brave defenders, and was seriously wounded at the time.

He was honored by the present of a handsome sword, by the State of Maryland; and another by the citizens of Baltimore; and he leaves, as a still nobler monument, a progeny of worthy farmers in the county of Harford. His remains were interred in the family burying ground on Capt. Webster's farm, the following Saturday, after his decease.



## PAMPAS GRASS.



This is the handsomest, most luxuriant and magnificent of all the ornamental grasses, and it is gaining in popularity with fanciers.

Clumps of it, in gardens, lawns, parterres and other grounds are very ornamental ; and it is not troublesome to grow.

It is not the same as "Pampas Rice," as some have seemed to think, or at least to inquire ; pampas rice is the Ivory wheat, or Guinea corn, a species of Chinese sugar cane ; but the *Pampas Grass*, is a thrifty ornamental grass, good to screen the cold sides of flower gardens.



### DICKEY FANNING MILLS.

Our earliest recollection of Dickey Fanning Mills, is when a boy, at least 50 years ago, in Livingston Co., N. Y.; and we are pleased to give place to the following:

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The National Republican seems to have a high appreciation of Col. Dickey's Fan Mill. It says:

At the Centennial Col. A. P. Dickey, Racine, Wis., received the first prize and medal for a Fan Mill. An exhibition of the practical working of this machine is worthy of mention. The "Young Giant" is a specimen made for the Centennial Exhibition, of California red wood, with silver-plated gearings, occupying a space of only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in width, and is valued at \$50. It carried through some fine Kansas wheat, from 75 to 80 bushels per hour, separating it into three grades. The Kansas Fultz of first grade looked like the prize Australian, with no appearance of the weevil. Farmers lose from 10 to 15 cents per bushel by not grading their own wheat, giving this great profit to the middlemen, when by the use of these fans, costing 28 and 30 dollars apiece, freight free from Maine to Georgia, they will save cost of machine first year. Its merits over others of this class are its compactness, as above given, its neatness and beauty of finish, its noiseless motion and great simplicity."

Excellent as it is, we are by no means sure, that Mr. Dickey's mill is any better or as good as the "Montgomery" Fan, manufactured in the same building where the MARYLAND FARMER is printed.

THE BEETLE.—We regret to learn from our farmer friends who have honored our sanctum the past week, that the potato bugs are as numerous and destructive this season as they have been in past years. As these pests are certain to destroy the potato crop unless they are destroyed, it behooves all good farmers to be on the alert. Paris green is the least troublesome and most certain enemy of the insects. Experience has demonstrated that they are less destructive to vine splanter in the shade. [Towsontown Herald.]

ROCK ENON SPRINGS.—From this popular resort in Virginia, we have a pleasant letter from "Bessie Beech." received too late for this number; she is greatly pleased with her visit there.

GRIFFIN, GA.—We think this must be a fine, prosperous farming country, in Spalding Co. As we have more *paying* subscribers, to the MARYLAND FARMER, at this point, than any other place in Georgia.

### FOR PREMIUMS.

To such town, county, or State Societies, as would like to award Magazines for premiums at their fairs, we will furnish them with the MARYLAND FARMER, for that purpose, at 75 cts. a year; if they take ten or more copies they can have them at 50 cts. a year.

BUFFALO, W. VA.—Friend Fife, an esteemed subscriber at this place, while enclosing his subscription money, adds—"I shall endeavor to extend your excellent magazine, the MARYLAND FARMER. Our farmers are now engaged in threshing their wheat; which is better than for years past—many fields averaging from 23 to 30 bushels the acre."

MARYLAND FARMER.—A monthly published at Baltimore, is a very instructive Southern journal. A farmer who reads it a year will be pretty sure to become a life subscriber, and read it until he or the journal dies.—[N. O. Picayune.]

MARYLAND FARMER.—The July number of that excellent farm journal the *Maryland Farmer*, is at hand, and contains a rich fund of information on all kinds of agricultural work. This number commences the half of the volume, and is an excellent time for those to subscribe who wish a first-class farm journal—only \$1.50 a year in advance, or the GAZETTE and *Farmer* one year, to any address, for \$3 in advance. [Marlboro's Gazette]

THE MARYLAND FARMER for July comes to us with its pages well filled with useful and interesting information for the husbandman and his family. Published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, at the low price of \$1.50 per annum in advance, or less to clubs of five or more. [Frederick Examiner.]

THE MARYLAND FARMER for June is full of valuable matter for the planter. It is a well conducted publication, and is cheap at \$1.50 a year.—[Wilmington, N. C. Star.]

WEATHER REPORTS.—We are indebted to Gen. Myers, of the Signal Corps, for the June Reports, which show the Rainfall to be 3.95 inches, slightly more than previous years; average temperature 73.1°, same as previous years.

PIEDMONT (VA.) FAIR.—This flourishing Society has got out a very handsome pamphlet Premium List, of 40 pages, printed at the MARYLAND FARMER office. They offer a large amount of cash premiums.



**POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.****JULY SESSION.**

The Potomac Fruit Growers' Association met at Wathington, D. C., Tuesday, July 3rd, with Chalkley Gillingham, president, in the chair, and J. E. Snodgrass Secretary.

Under the head of correspondence, the secretary read the circular of the American Institute, that it will hold its 46th exhibition in the city of New York, on the 12 day of September 1877, to continue until late in November.

**THE ORDER OF THE DAY.**

which was a paper from President Gillingham, on "the climate of Virginia in its adaptation to fruits," was then called for and read.

John Saul led off with some timely and pertinent remarks, which he prefaced by a commendation of the industry and care in its preparation of which it bore evidence in his opinion.

Secretary Snodgrass, speaking as one born near the Virginia shore of the Upper Potomac, followed Mr. Saul with some remarks upon the compensations of nature as touching the rainfall.

The subject of canning and preserving fruits was discussed and different views expressed.

**THE SAMPLE TABLE.**

There was a creditable display of fruits by Messrs. Gillingham and Saul. The first displayed well advanced specimens of Astrachan, red and early Rose apples, and of the Early Golden apricot grown at the Mt. Vernon nursery of C. Gillingham & Co., and Mr. Saul, from his nursery on the 7th street road, fine specimens of the Downing mulberry, Houton and Downing, Early Kent and Utah gooseberries; Dana's white, Prince Albert, Long Banch, Black Naples currants; Turner, Clark, Brandywine, Philadelphia, Thornless, Golden raspberries; Vail's August Duke, Belle Magnifique, Coe's Late Carnation, and Late Duke cherries.

The meeting—which was well attended, and one of the most profitable, adjourned to Tuesday, August 7th, on board the Mary Washington, at 9:30 a. m.

**NEW WHEAT.**—On Friday, June 29th a number of small lots of new wheat from Maryland and Virginia, aggregating 1,800 bushels, both white and red, were sold at the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange. White brought from \$1.85 to \$2, and red \$1.65 to \$2 a bushel.

**NATIONAL FARMER.**—Such is the name of a well printed folio paper, received from Cincinnati, published by B. F. Sandford; monthly \$2.00, per annum.

**Wheat and Clover.**

In a western New York paper we find this:

Next, we ride along side of a fifty acre field of Clawson wheat. Before leaving it, we ride on three sides and admire its evenness, all over the field, its tall straw, its long, heavy heads. We have seen a great deal of good wheat, this year, but none better than that field, and no large field equal to it. We do not think Mr. H. is very wild in estimating that it will yield forty bushels to the acre. To produce that wheat, he turned under, last July, clover that would yield about one and a-half tons to the acre.

Of three popular plows which he used the "Gale" was the only one that would bury everything completely out of sight. and he greatly prefers it to any other he has tried.

**A GENIUS IN OBSCURITY.**—The announcement that Yale College had conferred the degree of A. M. upon Artemas Martin, of Erie Pa., set the quidnuncs of that town to inquiring if such a person really dwelt there, Mr. Martin was finally discovered to be a market gardener living on a farm near the city of Erie, through the streets of which he sells vegetables twice a week. Besides his occupation as a farmer it was found that he was a regular contributor to some of the best known foreign and American educational publications—among them the Educational Times of London, England. At his modest home is a valuable mathematical library of several hundred volumes. He is a bachelor of 42 and self-educated.—[Exchange

**STATE FAIRS.**—New York, at Rochester, 3d week of Sept.

Nebraska, at Lincoln, 3d week of Sept.

Indiana, at Indianapolis, 3d week of Sept. We have received a copy of their premium list.

Illinois, at Freeport, 3d week of Sept.

Chicago Exposition, Sept. to Oct. 13th.

Michigan, at Jackson, 3d week of Sept.

Iowa, Cedar Rapids, 3d week of Sept.

Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1st week in Sept.

Ohio, Columbus, 2d week in Sept.

Southern Ohio, Dayton, 3d week in Sept.

Wisconsin, Janesville, 2d week in Sept.

American Institute, New York City, Sept. 12, to November.

American Pomological Society, Baltimore, 2nd week in September.

New Jersey, Waverly, 3rd week in September.

**SUMAC.**—A reader writes inquiring the proper way to prepare Sumac for market, and where it can be sold in Baltimore.



**HIS CARE FOR THE CALF.**—The *Toronto Globe* prints the following is a "very amusing occurrence", which happened on board the *Cumberland*, on one occasion of her striking the rocks near Bruce Mines. "Among the passengers was a farmer, who had with him his wife and family. In order to be able to stock his farm in Goshen with a superior lot of animals, he before starting on his journey, bought a first-class calf for which he paid \$200. When the steamer struck the rock the crash which followed, was to our farmer's ears, like the "crash of doom;" forgetful of her whom he had promised to love and protect, and the "olive branches" of the family, he thought only of "that calf" and grasping two life-preservers he ran to the place where it was tied, and putting one of them around the calf, he buckled the other round himself, and prepared to fight the waves for the life of himself and his dear calf, totally unmindful of the danger which menaced his "old woman" and children. When the danger was passed, those who witnessed his anxiety for the safety of the calf, proposed presenting him with a pair of life preservers for their special service in case of future mishaps."

**STRAWBERRIES IN MONTANA.**—In the forepart of July, the *Helena Independent* gave the following:

We were yesterday the recipient of a couple of baskets of delicious strawberries from D. W. Curtiss. He has some very large beds and the vines are literally loaded with fruit. He will probably be enabled to gather five or six hundred bushels. The season is backward and the berries ripen very slowly, but they are unusually large, and two or three warm days would enable him fully to supply all demands. He will be prepared to ship them by the crate to all parts of the Territory by the first of the coming week. He is readily selling them at \$1.00 per quart.

**FRUIT IN MICHIGAN.**—Assistant General Freight Agent Brown, of the Chicago and Michigan Lake Shore Railroad, has recently had a trip through the fruit country round about the Saugatuck and Fennsville, most of it in the town of Ganges, Allegan county. He is enthusiastic in describing that country, and says it beats any other fruit region he ever saw—he lived for years in St. Joe. He says there will be 150,000 bushels of peaches, and more of apples to ship from there this season, and that small fruits, pears and quinces will be correspondingly plentiful.—[Exchange.]

**SHEPHERD DOGS.**—We have had occasion before to speak of the usefulness of good-blood, well-trained shepherd dogs; when accustomed to them, sheep take kindly to them and feel quite safe with them.

D. Z. Evans Jr., one of our attentive correspondents, gives special attention to importing best strains of these dogs, and training them for pleasant service, and keeping them for sale. It would be well for the farming community if more of these sheep protectors could take the place of the thousand of sheep-destroying curs which curse the country.

**AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.**—The successful meeting of the "Pioneers Agricultural Club," at Littleton, N. C. yesterday, and the great good to the farmers who attended, that must result from it, suggest the question, why are there not more such clubs and more such meetings?

The last General Assembly did a great work for the farmers of North Carolina, when it established the Department of Agricultural. Let the farmers come to its aid.—[Raleigh Observer.]

**PRINCESS ANNE COUNTY.**—Mr. John S. Sudles of Fairmount, seeded 50 bushels of wheat on 35 acres, and raised 920 bushels. It is the Fultz. We hardly think this can be beaten in this county.—His crop averaged over 23 bushel to the acre.

Mr. A. Ritzel, of Westover, charges 6 cents per bushel for threshing wheat with his steam thresher. Some of the horse powers in that neighborhood are threshing for three cents per bushel—that is, when they furnish neither team nor feeder.—[Somerset Herald.]

**THE farmers of all but the mountainous parts of New Jersey have nearly completed the harvesting of their wheat and rye crops. The yield is unusually good, and the prospects for bountiful crops of corn, oats, potatoes, etc., were never better.—Large crops will go a long way towards dissipating the hard times.**—[Trenton State Gazette.]

**CORNELL COLLEGE.**—This College, or University is the great Agricultural institution of the State of New York,—We have received their Catalogue or Register for 1877; this is considered one of the best Agricultural Schools in our country.

**MARYLAND FARMER.**—This from the Chace City (Va.) Times:—

The *Maryland Farmer* for July. It is a valuable book for the farmer. Published by Ezra Whitman, 145 W. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md., at \$1.50 per year,



ALCALDE, JR.—This is a powerful and beautiful Stallion, of the Mambrino-Engineer strain of horses; he is a grandson of the celebrated Mambrino Chief. He is about 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  hands high, and weighs over 1100 pounds; his color is bright mahogany bay; he is cordy, muscular, and compact with fine bones and most pleasant disposition and spirit.

Mr. L. A. Coghill, of King George C. H. Virginia, is his owner; the latter part of last month he had Alcalde in Baltimore, and favored us with a pleasant ride after him, through the City and Druid Hill Park. We shall give a fuller account of him in our next paper.

PIG STIES.—At this season of the year pig sties should be looked after. Enclosures into which the sun does not shine, become very offensive when neglected, and necessarily unhealthy to those compelled to breathe the air thus impregnated with poisonous gas.—[Frederick Examiner.]

"CHINESE SAND PEAR."—From the Georgia Enterprise, we get the account of a new (to us) pear, with the above name, which is attracting much attention in Georgia. It is especially adapted to very *sandy land*, while pears generally thrive best in clay and gravelly lands. It grows from a simple *cutting*, and bears fruit in from three to five years. Those having such land can take notice, if they feel interested.

RAISE BEEVES.—Our farmers should pay more attention to raising fat cattle, for which there is always a market. Mr. Shannahan bought nine in Delaware last week, which averaged over 1500 lbs. each, and took \$770 out of the county.—[Easton Ledger.]

NEW POTATOES AND WATERMELONS. — The steamboat of the Eastern Shore line brought 2,000 barrels of new potatoes to Baltimore, one-third of them en route for Philadelphia. The steamship from Savannah had a barrel of watermelons from Georgia. There were about 1,000 buckets of blackberries received by the York River steamer, the first large shipment.—[Sun, June 28.]

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.—Too late for this number just as it is set up, we have received another of Gen. Winn's excellent letters from California; it is just as good for next month.

WHEAT DISEASE.—Prof. Taylor, of the Agricultural Department, has been investigating the apparent disease in wheat fields of Virginia, and will report.

MARYLAND FARMER.—The July number of that excellent farm journal the Maryland Farmer, is at hand, and contains a rich fund of information on all kinds of agricultural work. This number commences the half of the volume, and is an excellent time for those to subscribe who wish a first-class farm journal—only \$1.50 a year in advance.—[St. Michael's Beacon.]

THE ANVIL.—Such is the title of a little sixteen page Magazine sent us from Washington, D. C., devoted to Temperance Reform. It is well printed and ably edited by Silas Boyce. We notice among the contributors the initials, "M. L. H." an old and esteemed friend and writer of other days.

The Anvil is printed weekly, at \$1.00 per year in advance.

JAMES ISLANDER.—We have received from O. H. Kelley, Esq., No. 3, of this Journal, devoted principally, to descriptions of James Island and other lands in Florida, now open for sale and settlement, on very advantageous terms. James Island is on the gulf coast, midway between Apalachicola and St. Marks. Mr. Kelly may be addressed at Louisville, Ky.

SPRINGS GAZETTE.—We have received a handsome little paper entitled the "Colorado Springs Gazette," champion of Colorado and San Juan, published at Colorado Springs, by Geo. Summers.

MARLBORO' GAZETTE.—This long established and excellent journal has entered upon its forty-second year, having been established in 1836. Since the death of Judge Wilson, its early editor, his son I. S. Wilson, Esq., conducts the paper with decided ability.

CORNELL REGISTER.—We have received the large, handsome Register and Catalogue of the "Cornell University, N. Y., consisting of about 100 pages, giving some history and description, manner of teaching, with the students and studies of that popular institution," where any person can find instruction in any branch."

PRAISE BOOK.—Such is the happy and appropriate title of a little music book, of 112 pages, called "Mrs. Van Cott's Praise Book," published by Diston & Co., Boston.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—From the general information received, we are assured that the wheat, hay, oats, and corn crops of this county, are equal to any for many years, in both quantity and quality.



## CHATS WITH THE LADIES FOR AUGUST.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"Full summer now—the genial hours  
Send radiant noon to glowing night;  
Full summer—see the gleaming flowers  
Basking in fervid life and light.

And love too has its perfect noon,  
Its summer sun, its summer moon;  
In thy deep radiant eyes, my queen,  
My triumph lies—there love is seen."

Though the heat may be, some days, very enervating, yet this month has its beauties and its delights and its *August* splendors—that poor June slipped out unintentionally—as well as its sister seasons. The garden is ablaze with floral wealth. The evenings and mornings are cool and so quiet that they tempt all young people to exercise at those hours in some animating out-door game or in riding, driving or walking and useful work. Then too, there is a peculiar beauty about an August moon—the harvest moon,—that which English poets have sung so much; happening there in September, when their harvest is finished, being a month later than with us. The peasantry always celebrate with festivals, the end of harvest, during the moonlight nights, which are considered the loveliest of the year, perhaps because they are usually so quiet, and the air balmy, and because, the people are more joyous and merry-hearted, after the harvest has been finished and they rest a while from their labors.

Our August, is full of luscious fruits, and Pomona is weighted down with the rich gifts of her orchards and gardens. Great must be the happiness of those who are blessed with extensive, well-ordered pleasure grounds, great beds of flowers, lovely groves of giant trees or secluded bowers,—arched over and hedged about by evergreens, trees, with flowering shrubs fringing their borders; with orchards of the different ripening fruits, and gardens filled with the delectable melons.

To such, what ineffable gratitude must fill their hearts to Him who placed them in such an Eden, for—

"The beautiful flowers, the beautiful flowers,  
They've a mission pure in this world of ours;  
They minister gently of hope and love,  
They teach our spirits to look above,  
And we gaze on them till our thoughts arise  
To the glorious bowers of Paradise."

Such were my lucubrations as I sat one calm night and recalled these touching lines, while viewing my own contracted surroundings, with the stillness unbroken, but by the rippling river just below me, and the mournful complaint of the whip-poorwill; not a sound of watch-dog or hum of

busy life; all quiet yet bright with the soft beams of a full moon, in a cloudless sky. While dreaming of the beautiful gardens around our cities, my eyes rested on ours, and the words of the same author just quoted, seem to have been inspired by it, and expressed my own thoughts, for—

"Our garden is only a wee-bit spot,  
In front of our humble, snow-white cot,  
And the haughty florist might pass it by  
As unworthy a glance from his practical  
But dearer to me than royal bowers, [eye;  
To a monarch's heart, are our simple flowers."

Now while fruits are so plenty, and flowers also, every lady should utilize them, or in some way preserve as many of them for future use as possible; or at least learn how to do so in the best manner.

Flowers can be distilled as I suggested in my chat for June, or they can be crystallized or dried, and the grasses can be dried and then dyed, or not, according to fancy. Either of these amusements are lady-like and profitable employments.

Fruits can be canned, dried, preserved, candied or pickled. I know that there are numbers of my readers who are proficient in these domestic arts, and I must say that they are unjust to their characters for generosity, if they do not give their experience in these matters, in the fullest and minutest recipes to me (directed to Md. Farmer) that I may give to their inexperienced and young sisters the benefits of their skillful methods. In this way I could render the chats very pleasant and highly instructive. There are many little things connected with perfect success in such culinary preparations as can only be ascertained by close observation and long experience.

Now, ladies, do let us hear from some of you on these subjects and how you manage, before the fruit and pickling season ends. There are only a few ladies who have as yet encouraged me in these chats, by contributions to the Ladies' Department of the Maryland Farmer, and they have been rewarded by the thanks of the Publisher and Editors. I am sure, while the public have awarded to them great praise I know.

Facts, derived from practical tests, and the results of experience, in all branches of household economy are what we all want. It would help much if such persons would let some of the light that makes their homes so bright, shine on the sisters, who may be just as anxious to succeed in house-keeping but who never having been taught, are almost despondent and think perhaps, that nature never designed them for the duties of domesticity. Such duties at least, as make them respected in the kitchen, loved in the hall, and flattered queens at dinner table.



While passing among your flowers, gather often, and dry the leaves of the *lemon verbena*. They are as aromatic as lavender and much sweeter, for the linen closet. The Spanish herbalists use great quantities, and hold it in high esteem as the finest cordial and stomachic in the world. The leaves are dried for use like other herbs. In the green state it is taken in two ways, either a decoction with hot water and sugar, drank cold as a refresher or as tonic, or with tea. Put a sprig of lemon verbena, say five or six leaves into the tea-cup, and pour the tea on it; it will prevent nervousness, cholera-morbus and loss of appetite. The Gardiner's Chronicle says: No one who has drank their Pekoe with it will ever drink it again without a sprig of lemon verbena.

During the summer months, young children, and many persons suffer from weakness, lassitude or general derangement of the system, and as a valuable remedy I give you the following recipe for *elderberry brandy*—the berries are ripe now:

Select the ripest elderberries you can find, and after picking them from the stems, to five quarts of berries add two quarts of water, boil well; then mash and strain through a colander. After all the juice is extracted add two quarts of water, then half an ounce of whole cloves, half an ounce of whole allspice, two grated nutmegs, one teaspoonful of powdered ginger, one do. of cinnamon, a little lemon and orange peeling. Boil all well three hours over a slow fire, then add two quarts of the best Monongahela whiskey or brandy, according to taste.

The above will keep for years, and will be found a wholesome drink and an excellent medicine, which few refuse to accept.

In the flower garden the propagation of a general stock for next year should be commenced in earnest, as layers and cuttings of all sorts now strike freely.

My son was sick with fever and ague, and was cured by a simple remedy which a neighbor told me about. Take the inner bark of the sumac, and put all you can into a pint of bourbon whiskey. Of this the dose is a table spoonful three times a day, to be reduced to twice a day. I have known nine cases cured by this remedy within a few weeks.—[Utica Herald.

AN Eastern young lady lately received the following note, accompanied by a "bucket of flours:"—"I send you bi the boy a bucket of flours. This is like mi luv for u. The nite shade means keep dark; the dog fenil means I am your slave; rosis red posis pail, my luv for u shall never fade."

For the Maryland Farmer.

### VIEWS BY RAIL ROADS.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PHILADELPHIA.

Starting from Washington, *via*. B. & P. R. R. we soon left our beautiful Capital out of sight, and gave our whole attention to viewing the land in "My Maryland;" and from my own name I have a pride and presumptive right in the state; but soon found myself pitying the farmers of such poor, unproductive soil, as some of that which is visible on this route, from W. to Baltimore; but along beyond B. we were soon aware of a magical change in Nature's program; luxuriant vegetation, grand old forests, high pines, monarchs of the woods; fine buildings and haadsome lawns; the panorama ever changing and increasing in beauty, as we approached the shores of the Delaware river.

No wonder that Wm. Penn, and the Sweeds selected this Western Eden as a favorite and suitable site for their homes in the New World. Here Agriculture and Commerce peacefully join hands, apparently, in the extensive establishments for ship-building of Old Chester, for their mutual benefit, where Penn's old residence is still standing. Winding along the river course, we see on either side, finely cultivated stretches of fertile lands, reaching down to the shore of the noble stream, where tasteful villas testify to the esthetic culture and refinement of the owners; where art and mechanism have joined hands with agriculture for human enjoyment and elevation.

But, oh, the change of scene; our arrival, at the city of "Brotherly Love," was attended with most sorrowful disaster, to the train, on account of the carelessness of one of the employees, resulting in the death of one man, and the crippling of another for life; and the total wreck of the Engine. We poor, timid ladies were half frightened out of our lives and senses, and hardly knew but we were wrecked with the rest.

I have written this from old Quaker Delaware County, Pa.; and here are such splendid agricultural products, I can hardly find suitable words to express all the impressions of delight, which they excite.

You may, Mr. Editor, be interested to hear from the "Old Bay State," whence my next letter will be written.

FLORA.

Media, Pa. July '77.

We shall be glad to have fair Flora's notes from Yankee Land.

COTSWOLD BUCKS.—In our advertising pages will be found Mr. Chase's notice of these fine sheep for sale; and he is a reliable dealer.



## TO OUR READERS.

After some five years association, as correspondent and Editor, with the readers of THE MARYLAND FARMER—which has been pleasant to me and I trust not unprofitable to them—I now take my leave of them, with much regret; but I wish them, now and ever, abundant prosperity. And the Editorial brethren from whom I have experienced courtesies have my cordial acknowledgements and best wishes.

Disparity of views—though I hope not unfriendly—between the Publisher and myself, on some matters, induces him to desire my retirement from the position of Editor of this Magazine, which I now do, wishing him and my associate Editors—with whom my relations have been most agreeable—long life and prosperity, also hoping that the Farmer may become still more useful to those who sustain and read it.

Again, wishing all parties interested peace and prosperity, I remain as ever truly their friend.

D. S. CURTISS.

DISEASE IN CATTLE AND SHEEP.—P. H. Koon, Esq. at Chappell, S. C. writes, that “a disease is prevailing among his cattle which is fatal; their urine is red as wine, they soon sicken and die.” “Also, among his sheep, is a bad disease; at first a little lump under the chin, and soon extends to the head which swells to a great extent; when lancing the swelling yellow water runs out. Every case has died.”

We will be glad to have our readers, who know, give a remedy for these diseases; they are new to us. Giving linseed oil with spirit of turpentine is likely to be useful; also, weak lime water and sulphur.

JERSEY COWS WANTED.—A worthy subscriber in N. C. writes to inquire where he can get a good fresh cow, of good breed, preferring a Jersey. Those parties having these animals for sale will do well to advertise in the MARYLAND FARMER,

BEANS.—Bro. Hufham, who is absent this week attending the commencement of the Chowan Baptist Female Seminary, has received an invitation from a good brother in Shelby to come up there and “teach the people how to plant beans.”—[Biblical Recorder.

HEAVY SHOWER.—On the afternoon of Tuesday, July 24, more rain fell in a single shower, of any one during the season, filling a portion of Light St. with water up to the wagon hubs.

## TO RESTORE WORN LAND.

By actual experience I find that *plowing in green crops* and a well regulated *rotation* of crops is the surest and cheapest way to improve worn-out land, always taking care when sowing any kind of crops, whether small grain, peas or clover, to *plow the land deep*. It is not expected that a farmer will take his whole farm through this process at one time, but he may use the best of it for corn or cotton, while he improves a part of it, and change it about, so that in a few years he may improve it all. All land cultivated in corn should be sowed in peas at the last plowing of the corn. No land should be cultivated in cotton more than one year without changing to another crop.—[M. Groom, before Medon Grange, Alabama.

WHEAT, to arrive, from the west; nearly two hundred thousand bushels of western wheat are entered among the sales at the Grain Exchange in Baltimore, to arrive this and next month, at prices ranging from \$1.37 to \$1.39 per bushel.

The Canning Company of Oxford recently received 12,000 tin cans from Baltimore and 10,000 more are on the way. The canning of blackberries will be commenced in a short time.

IDLENESS.—Idleness is a great curse, and he who indulges in it one year as a pastime, will engage in wickedness the next year from the inclination of a wicked heart. So, beware of the idle of to-day, they will be the wicked of to-morrow. Parents of idle children should make a note of this, as they will find it more than realized.—[Salisbury Advertiser.

RECLAIMING WET LAND.—A few years since, I took a piece of wet, rocky pasture that produced nothing but flags and rushes, cleared it from rocks and drained it with an open drain, then plowed and thoroughly pulverized and seeded it down. The first year there were from one to two tons of grass per acre, and it yielded still better the following years.—[Exchange.

A dispatch from Fort Scott, Kansas, says it is now ascertained beyond doubt that the grass-hopper eggs in that section are unproductive. Careful experiments have been made, and in addition the weather of the past few days has been warm enough to have hatched them by millions, but not one of the pests is to be found. Farmers are jubilant, and a big crop of everything is looked for in Southeastern Kansas.



# THE MARYLAND FARMER.

## BALTIMORE MARKETS--Aug. 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

Apples, New York, per bbl.....	2 50	a3 50
do. country do. ....	2 50	a3 50
<b>Bark</b> —The market steady and unchanged, No. 1 \$25; No. 2 at \$12a20 per ton.		
Beans—Medium to choice.....	2 20a2	50
Beeswax—Prices steady at.....	0 25a0	30
Broom Corn — Medium to choice.....	0 06a9	08
Butter—For table use.....	0 18a0	30
Cooking and bakery .....	0 14a1	15
Near by receipts.....	0 16a6	25
Cheese—N. Y. State.....	0 11a0	14
Western .....	0 12a1	15
Cotton.—Demand is good.....	0 10a0	12
Eggs—Different localities.....	0 11a0	14
<b>Fertilizers</b> —Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton.		
Peruvian Guano.....	\$50 00a65	00
Turner's Excelsior.....	\$50 00	
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	40 00	
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45 00	
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00	
Excellenza Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00	
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00	
John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....	42 00	
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate... 45 00		
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....	50 00	
Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....	55 00	
do do do Ammoniated.....	50 00	
do do do Dissolved Bone.....	50 00	
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Ground Bone.....	40 00a42	00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00	
Zell's Ammon. Bone Super Phos.....		
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00	
Missouri Bone Meal.....	40 00	
Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....	50 00	
do Bone Dust.....	45 00	
Dissolved Bones.....	45 00	
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....	48 00	
Plaster.....	per bbl. 1 75	
Orchilla Guan A. per ton.....	30 00	
South Sea Guano.....	50 00	
Slingluff & Coa Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00	
Slingluff & Co's Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00a42	00
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00	
" Dissolved Missouri Bone.....	45 00	
" Bone Ash.....	40 00	
Feathers—Live Geese.....	0 40a0	45
Grain—Corn .....	0 50a1	65
Oats.....	0 40a0	48
Rye.....	0 67a0	69
Wheat.....	1 80a1	90
<b>Potatoes</b> —		
Early Rose, per bushel.....	a	
Peerless, per bus.....	1 50a1	55
Peach Blow, per bbl.....	1 65a2	00
Sweet Potatoes per bbl.....	3 50a5	50
Live Stock—Beef Cattle.....	0 05a0	06
Hogs, fat.....	9 00a16	00
Sheep.....	0 05a0	08
<b>Seeds</b> —Clover scarce and in demand.		
Clover Alsike.....	7 b 60c	
do Lucerne best.....	60c	
do Red, Choice.....	14a16	
do White .....	60c	
Flaxseed .....	7 bush. 1.30a1	40
Grass Red Top.....	7 bush. 1.00a1.50	
do Orchard.....	2.50a3.25	
do Italian Rye.....	3.50	
do Hungarian.....	1.50a1.75	
do Timothy 45 lb.....	2.15a2.15	
do Kentucky Blue.....	2.25a2.50	
<b>Tobacco</b> —LEAF—		
Maryland—Frosted.....	\$3 00a 4 00	
do. sound common.....	4 00a7 50	
do. good do. ....	7 00a7 50	
do. middling.....	9 00a12 00	
do. good to fine red.....	15 00a20 00	
do. fancy.....	12 00a17 00	
Virginia—common and good lugs. ....	8 50a10 50	
do. common to medium leaf.....	9 00a13 00	
do. fair to good.....	13 00a16 00	
<b>Wool</b> —For Tub-washed, 35a40 cents; unwashed. 25a40 cents per lb.		

ESTABLISHED 1850.  
Farmers' Boilers, Iron Garden Vases, Settees,  
Chairs, &c

IRON BEDSTEADS, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES,  
Very heavy, for wood or coal.  
Laundry Stoves Bath Tubs with Heaters, &c.  
Golden Sun Fire-place Stoves, &c.

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## HIGH CLASS LIGHT BRAHMAS!

EGGS FOR SALE from my noted DUKE OF YORK strain, at \$2.50 per setting. My fowls have never been exhibited without taking premiums.

Jersey Bull for sale cheap. J. E. LLOYD,

Cold Spring Poultry Yards, Balto. Co., Md.



## NONPAREIL

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Bone, Drug, and Spice Mills. 10 sizes,  
for Hand or Power. Conical French  
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Received the Grand Award Di-  
ploma and Medal at Centennial.

Illustrated pamphlet sent Free.

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LARGE STOCK. LOW RATES.  
STANDARD PEAR TREES A SPECIALTY.

Send stamp for trade list.

AGENTS WANTED.

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## COTSWOLD BUCKS.

From best IMPORTED STOCK,

At Very Low Prices,

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STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

REV. J. I. MILLER, A. M., Principal, with a full and experienced corps of teachers, including Mrs. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. School not sectarian. Four denominations represented in the faculty. Board and home comforts the best. Positively no extravagance in dress allowed. Terms liberal. Session open Sept. 6, 1877. Send for catalogue to the Principal.

**POMONA NURSERY** MILLIONS OF TREES & PLANTS  
Best Strawberries 9 inches around. Ten acres Rasp-  
berries yielding \$4,338. Send for Catalogue free.

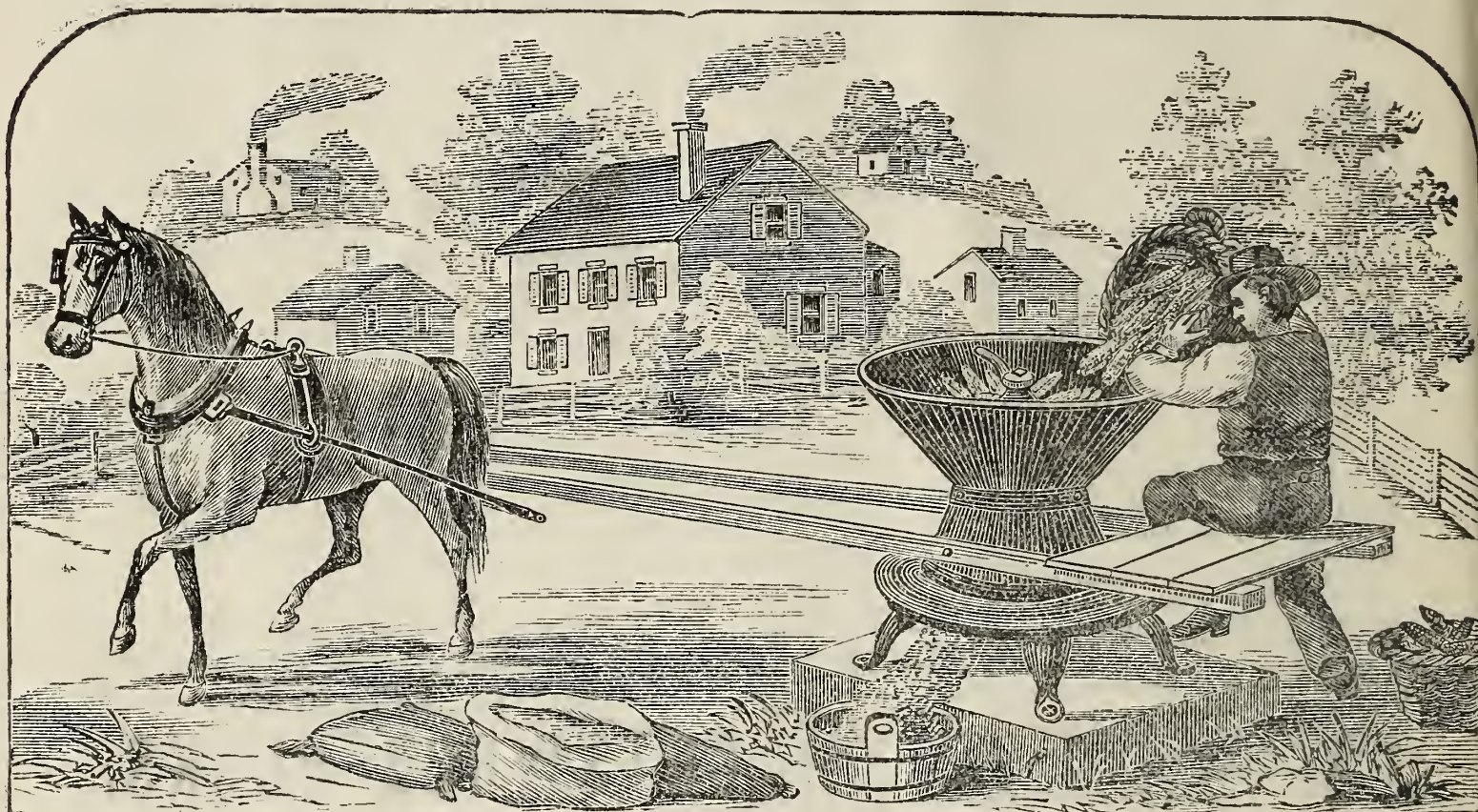
**40 YEARS AMONG SMALL FRUITS.**  
Telling What and How to Plant.  
Illustrated. Sent, postpaid, for 25 cents, or free to  
every purchaser. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

## Learn Telegraphy

Young men and women, and earn from \$45 to \$105 per month. Good situations guaranteed. Small salary while practising. Address with stamp,  
HAYWARD & CO., Oberlin, O.



# "YOUNG AMERICA" CORN AND COB MILL.



The Young America Corn and Cob Mill, which so far surpasses all others, has been improved and made stronger than ever, and is now in the field, carrying everything before it. We annex a list of the Premiums it has received over the Double Cylinder, Little Giant, Magic Mill, Star Mill; Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it.

First Premium at New York State Fair  
" " " Ohio  
" " " Michigan,

First Premium at N. Carolina State Fair.  
" " " Nashville, Tenn.,  
" " " Ten County Fairs in Ind.

PRICE \$50.

## TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

The following Table shows the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition in Grinding half a bushel of Corn and Cobs.

YOUNG AMERICA, 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

LITTLE GIANT, 4 " 45 "

MAGIC MILL, 6 "

SINCLAIR & CO'S MILLS, 2 trials, average time, 6 minutes, 58 seconds.

**E. WHITMAN & SONS,**

145 and 147 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.



## THE MARYLAND FARMER.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., NOVEMBER 29th, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons, Baltimore, Md.*

*Gents.*—Your favor of the 18th, making inquiry of the results of my experience in use of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," has been received. I take pleasure in stating that the experiment has been entirely satisfactory, and I regard it as a valuable adjunct in providing for winter-feeding stock, and sold at a very reasonable price, for its merits.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. BARBOUR.

RICHMOND, VA., NOVEMBER 1st, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—Yours of 30th received. We have sold quite a number of your "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" during the past year, and they have all given entire satisfaction.—We believe it is the best mill of the kind in the market.

Respectfully yours,

H. M. SMITH & CO.

FREDERICK CITY, MD., NOVEMBER 20th, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—In answer to your inquiry concerning the merits of the "Young America Corn & Cob mill," would say that in our experience we believe it is the best mill for farmers and stock feeders use, that is made. It is cheap, simple, durable, and does good and satisfactory work when the grain is in proper condition for grinding. It will crush the corn and cobs fine enough for feed in one operation, and also grind shell corn, rye, oats, barley, and screenings as good as any grist mill. It is the most economical machine a farmer can buy.

Yours, Respectfully,

STEWART & PRICE.

HILLSBORO, LOUDOUN CO., VA., NOVEMBER, 20th, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—I used one of the "Young America Corn & Cob Mills" last winter, and found it in every respect what it was recommended. Every farmer should have one, and I feel satisfied that the use of the mill one season would pay for it, not only in feeding stock, but in grinding corn for meal, which it will do admirably, also other small grains.

Very respectfully,

T. E. HOUGH.

ELKIN, N. C. NOVEMBER 22d, 1876.

*E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gentlemen:*—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" bought of you a few months ago, for one of our firm, gives entire satisfaction. Does all you recommend, and more; find it also grinds rye well.

Please send us another for a customer, to Windsor, N. C., via York River Line, as soon as convenient. So soon as our great National affairs are favorably settled, and money matters become easier, we will want several more of these mills.

Yours truly,

R. R. GWYN & CO.

CULPEPER CO., VA., NOVEMBER 19th, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gents:*—Your postal received to-day. In regard to "Young America Corn & Cob Mill," allow me to say, it will make excellent meal, when the corn is dry. It has worked very satisfactory to me. As to crushing corn and grinding cob meal, that is, corn and cob together; it seems to me it accomplishes all that can be reasonably expected or desired, and has particularly excited the hostility of the millers around me, which may be considered a very fair proof of its merits. I have had 44 bushels cob meal ground in one short winter day by a Negro boy 10 or 12 years old, with one horse.

Yours, &c ,

WALTER C. PRESTON.

HIRNDON, GEORGIA, NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gents.*—With the aid of one mule the "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" makes excellent hominy for the table, and turns out splendid feed for horses, hogs and cows. In a few hours I can grind enough to last my stock a week. I am well pleased with it and would cheerfully recommend their more general use.

Very respectfully,

A. P. WIGGINS.

ILCHESTER, MD., NOVEMBER 21st, 1876.

*Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons.*

*Gents:*—The "Young America Corn & Cob Mill" will grind from six to ten bushels an hour according to the power you have and the fineness of the corn. It will save a great deal of corn in feeding horses; and as for cattle, it has no equal. Cattle improve much faster, and never get stalled if fed with a little care. Respectfully,

G. HOWARD WHITE.

HANONER, JANUARY 6th, 1876.

*Gents:*—In reply to yours of the 5th instant, I would say that I have ground eighteen bushels of corn and cob with the Young America Mill in one hour, and can do it with ease, providing the corn is dry, and make it fine enough for any feeding purposes. The majority of our farmers grind shelled corn with the mill, and also grind rye for horse chop, and corn for meal, but what quantity per hour I cannot say.

Yours, truly,

WM. J. YOUNG.



*THE MARYLAND FARMER.*

---

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THE CELEBRATED  
**CLOTHIERS,**  
OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering  
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To which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, and a full line of samples from their immense stock of

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**BALTIMORE STOVE HOUSE.**

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IN THE COUNTRY.**

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Most approved patterns & best workmanship guaranteed

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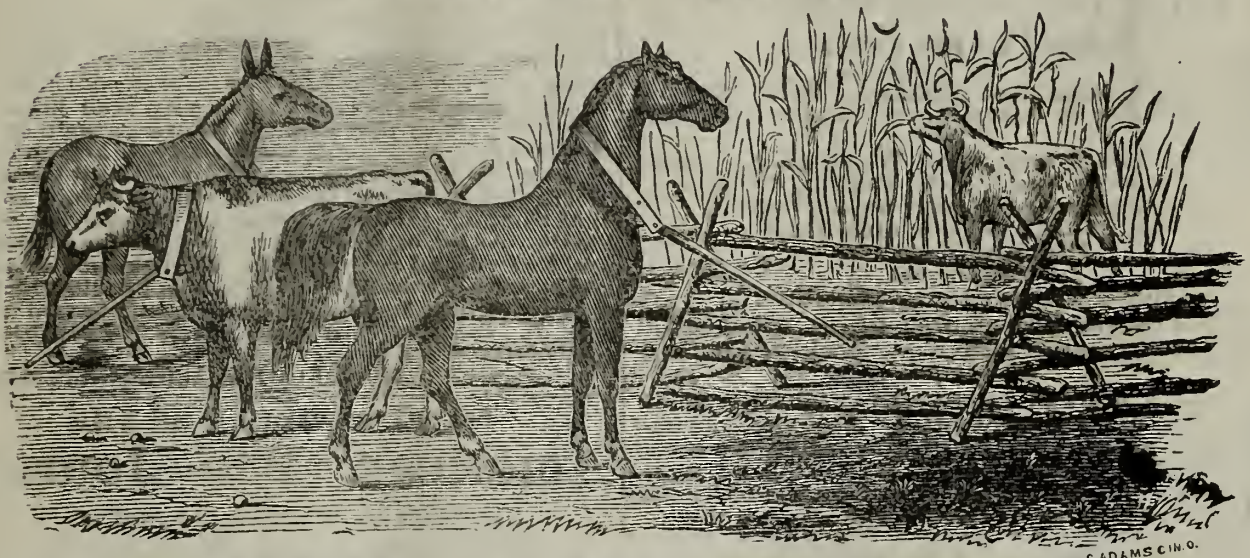
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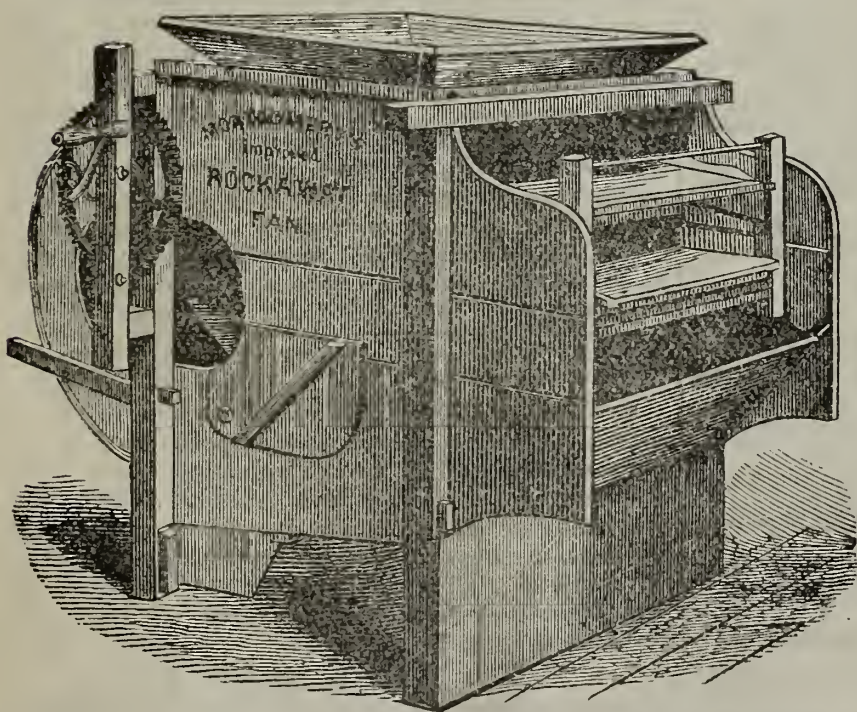
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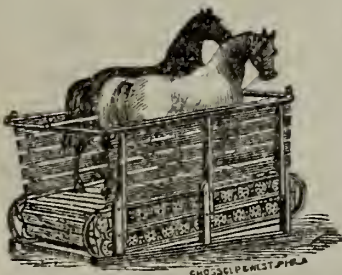
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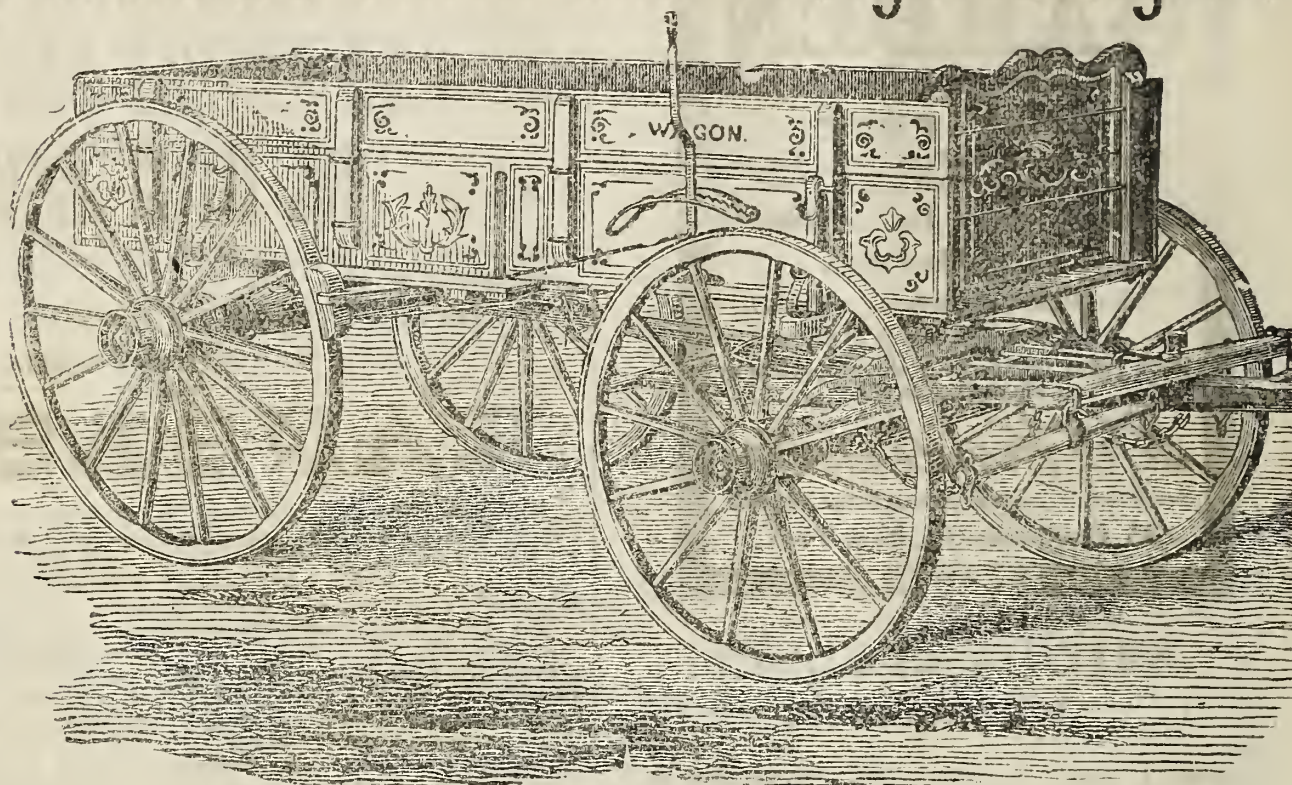
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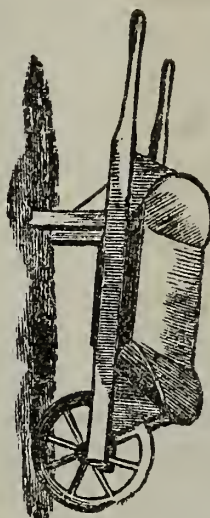
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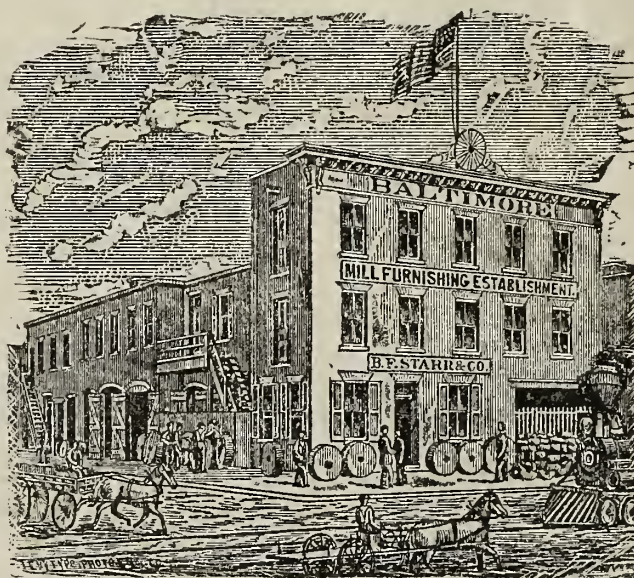
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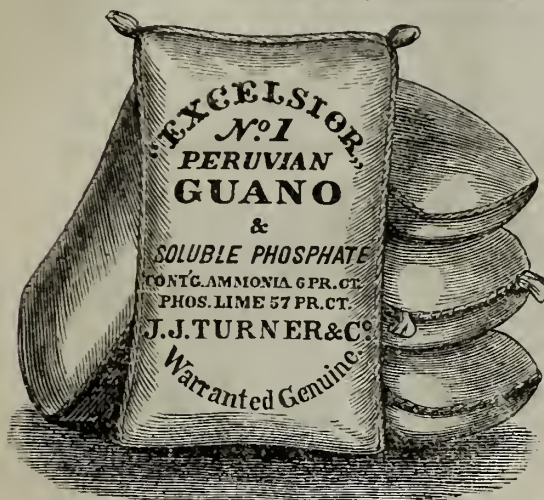


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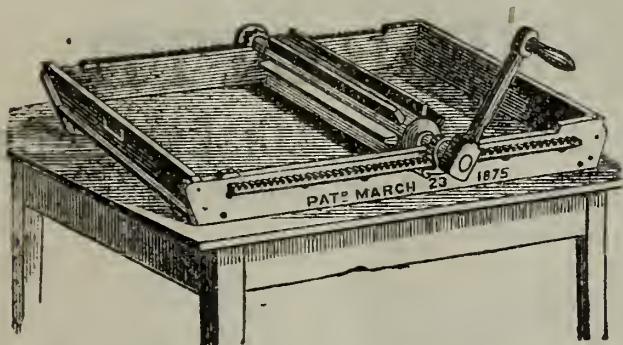


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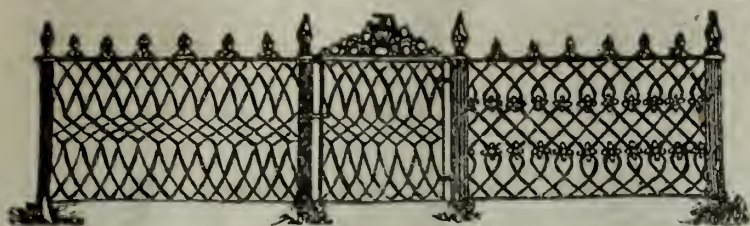
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